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States Study Ways to Save Their Powers

30 in Chicago Conference Urge Compacts Against Federal Inroads

Co-operation the Key

Definite Trend Is Evident For a Better Interstate Understanding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 18 — Interstate co-operation or more centralization of power in Washington?

Fifteen states, including the two largest, answered this question this week by sending representatives of their newly established commissions on interstate co-operation to the assembly of the young Council of State Governments in Chicago.

"There is only one motive for trying to develop effective co-operation among state governments, and that is to render them more adequate to retain the powers and the functions they now have," said Henry W. Toll, organizer and executive director of the council, opening the conference April 17.

Thirty States Represented

Some 30 states or more, including those which have only temporary standing committees for co-operation, are meeting here to learn the new technique for reaching agreements without federal compulsion on minimum hours of labor, taxation, milk regulation, crime control and so on.

Interstate co-operation in itself is not new. The Constitution provides for interstate compacts and there have been some 85 of them in the nation's history, it was noted here. In recent years there has been a definite trend toward better understanding among the states, through such organizations as the conference of governors. But smooth-running machinery for co-operation of states through their legislatures has been lacking until recently.

Good Progress in Year

Scarcely a year ago, the first assembly of the conference of state governments was held, bringing together committees appointed by legislatures. Then only one state New Jersey, had a permanent commission with representatives on it from both houses of the Legislature and from the Governor's administrative staff.

Since that meeting, 14 more states have set up permanent commissions on this pattern establishing them at the rate of one every 27 days, according to Mr. Toll's computation. Some of these are so new that their members, reporting at the conference here, said that they had not yet had time to get started at their work. But what New Jersey and its neighbors, New York and Pennsylvania, have done in the brief months since their commissions were established, is encouraging to all.

New Jersey Reports Progress

New Jersey reported the outcome of the crime control conference it called last November.

Attended by representatives from more than five-sixths of the states, the crime conference at Trenton resulted in the establishment of a permanent commission on crime, now functioning under the council of state governments. Richard Hartshorne, secretary of the New Jersey Commission on Interstate Co-operation, was made its chairman. All 48 states are included in its membership, and vitally important work to check crime through state agreements is being carried on by this commission. New Jersey has been concerned primarily with current administrative problems. Other states have directed their attention more to co-operation in long-range planning for the use of resources. Both functions are considered as belonging to these state commissions.

Gain National Interest

Because the commissions are interested in inter-state or regional planning, the National Resources Committee is interested in the commissions. Its four non-cabinet members sat at the speakers table at the session of the meeting yesterday, distening to the reports of commission members and expressing their approval of the activities.

Frederic A. Delano, uncle of President Roosevelt, who is vice-chairman on long-range planning for national purposes, spoke in behalf of decentralization of government. His early railroad experience, he said, had shown him the tendency in large corporations, then, as in government today, to centralize power. Centralization had not been good in the long run, he declared.

Prof. Charles E. Merriam, another member of the resources committee pleaded for co-operation among all levels of government.

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Crusade for Decent Trials Urged on Newspaper Editors; Police, Bench, Bar Blamed

Remedy for Loss of Court Dignity, Lippmann Says, Lies in Exposing Official Antics Rather Than in Attacks on Yellow Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—A new newspaper crusade to reduce sensationalism in treating criminal trials, not by attacks on the "yellow press," but in demands that the police, the bench and the bar fulfill their plain duty of giving a fair trial, was urged today by Walter Lippmann, addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in convention here.

Prior to Mr. Lippmann's speech, the association passed a resolution urging the editors to "co-operate with all law enforcement agencies by guarding against the premature publication of information harmful to the successful completion of criminal investigations."

The association also condemned "the blanket seizure of private communications" reflected in activities of the Black Committee, and added:

"We are of the conviction that if such practice is not checked the threat to liberty of individual action and particularly to the freedom of the press is immediate and menacing."

Taking the Hauptmann case as his text, Mr. Lippmann charged that the police and rival counsel argued their cases in press, motion pictures and radio, and that the court failed to restrain this outflow of extra legal publicity which would have been adjudged contempt of court in other English-speaking countries.

This "popular trial" of Hauptmann which resulted, he said, and which coincided with the official trial in the court, obstructed justice, and threw fuel on the flames of press sensationalism which lawyers are the first to deplore.

Boldly telling assembled editors that no suppression of "freedom of speech" could be involved, Mr. Lippmann declared:

"Under any realistic conception of the judicial process, comment on the evidence by newspapers, speakers on the radio, by the lawyers, is contempt of court."

By inference, Mr. Lippman blamed Judge Thomas W. Trenchard for permitting overcrowding in the little Flemington Court House, for allowing photographs of proceedings there, and for permitting rival counsel to engage in publicity battles

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President Praises CCC Record on Its Third Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18 — The Civilian Conservation Corps, one of the most popular of New Deal agencies, received a greeting from President Roosevelt last night, on the third anniversary of its founding.

The anniversary message, broadcast by Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, was addressed to 1,500,000 young men and war veterans who have been enrolled in the camps at various times in the last three years.

"You and the men who have guided and supervised your efforts have cause to be proud of the record the CCC has made in the development of sturdy manhood and in the initiation and prosecution of a conservation program of unprecedented proportions," the President told them.

Since the corps was founded, "some 1,150,000 of you," he said, "have been graduated, improved in health, self-disciplined, alert and eager for the opportunity to make good in any kind of honest employment.

"Our records show that the results achieved in the proportion and improvement of our timbered domain, in the arrest of soil wastage, in the development of needed recreational areas, in wild-life conservation and in flood control have been as impressive as the results achieved in the rehabilitation of youth," the President continued.

"Through your spirit and industry it has been demonstrated that young men can be put to work in forests, parks and fields on projects which benefit both the nation's youth and conservation generally."

Mr. Fechner complimented the young men on their cordial relations with communities near the camps. Whereas towns at first looked askance at camps in their vicinity, they are now fighting for their retention, he declared.

G-Men Convict 136 In 62 Kidnapings; 3 Hamm Arrests

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Justice Department agents chalked up the $100,000 William A. Hamm Jr. kidnaping as virtually solved today with the arrests of three persons, one a postmaster.

The arrests today added another notch to the mounting list of "G-men" victories in battling kidnapers and gangsters which includes the arrest of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the Lindbergh kidnap-murder; the killing of Dillinger; conviction of 16 persons in the Charles F. Urschel kidnaping at Oklahoma City; arrests and conviction in the January, 1934, kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul.

Mr. Hoover's latest computation scored his agents with the solution of 62 kidnapings since the Lindbergh law was enacted in June, 1932, with 136 convictions. The only three cases remaining to be cleared up entirely he listed as:

Alvin Karpis, wanted in the Bremer and Hamm kidnapings, and Harry Campbell, wanted with Karpis in the Bremer kidnaping; William Mahan, wanted in the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping for which Harmon Waley already has been sentenced to 45 years in prison; Thomas G. Robinson Jr., wanted in the $50,000 kidnaping of Mrs. Alice Stoll, Louisville, Ky.

In connection with the June, 1933, abduction of Mr. Hamm, the St. Paul brewer, Mr. Hoover announced his agents had arrested Charles J Fitzgerald in Los Angeles, Jack Pfeiffer in St. Paul and Edward C. Bartholmey in Bensenville, Ill., where he is postmaster.

The Bureau of Investigation chief said it was in Bartholmey's home that Mr. Hamm was held until his $100,000 ransom was paid.

Figuring in the case is Alvin Karpis, rated as "Public Enemy No. 1" since the day John Dillinger was shot in Chicago by Justice Department agents. Mr. Hoover named Karpis, former associate of "Ma" Barker in the notorious Karpis-Barker gang, as one of the actual perpetrators of the kidnaping.

A. F. of L. Urges That Industry Expand Output

Proper Co-ordination, It Says, Could Provide Jobs for Millions

NYA Is to Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—Suggestions for solving America's foremost problem—that of finding a permanent cure for unemployment—occupied an important place on the news stage here today.

The American Federation of Labor charged that no real attempt has yet been made to co-ordinate all industries in a program for capacity production to create an adequate living for all, predicting that if such were accomplished, there would be enough jobs to put all the 12,000,000 unemployed to work.

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, called attention to a federal research project now under way to discover the underlying causes of unemployment in an effort to eliminate them.

Many are convinced now that changes in industrial techniques in recent years have given the United States a permanent army of unemployed, with which the Government must deal.

Point to Lag in Employment

The fact that employment has lagged so far behind production despite the billions spent by the Government for pump priming, is proof of this, they say.

President Roosevelt recognized the problem in his speech in Baltimore last Monday night in which he suggested as an approach to its solution the establishment of a working life between the ages of 18 and 65 years.

As its part in the carrying out of the President's suggestion, the Works Progress Administration announced today that the National Youth Administration, whose first funds expire July 1, will be continued under the new $1,500,000,000 work relief appropriation being sought from Congress.

Through the NYA, the Federal Government will finance high school, college and graduate educations for about 350 000 youths, thus keeping them off the labor market. Another 210,000 will be employed on 7000 job projects, designed especially for them.

Sees Danger of Boom

In its discussion of the "way to jobs for all," the A. F. of L. said the country is standing at the threshold of another industrial boom, with a rising stock market and easy money rates on one hand and an army of 12,000,000 unemployed on the other. Widespread wage increases at this time would create a market which will sustain production and eventually put a large number of the unemployed to work, the federation predicted.

"If wages are not increased we may well fear a runaway stock market boom where fictitious values, without basis in production, will bring a boom and then a crash worse than the last," they warned.

If goods and services enough for a comfortable level of living for every American family were produced, the A. F. of L. estimated, 38,072,000 wage and salaried workers would be needed instead of the 25,637,000 employed in February, 1936. This would put all the unemployed to work, they figured.

Study Effect of Machines

Searching for an accurate guide for the formulation of permanent policies of relief and security, the

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

World Air League Honors Five Fliers

Wide World

Amelia Earhart Putnam
Solo Flier
Harmon Trophy in Center at Top

Capt. Orvil A. Anderson
Stratospherist

Jean Batten
Solos Over Ocean

Capt. Edwin C. Musick
(Below) Ocean Hops in Day's Work

Women Undertake A 'House Cleaning' In Texas Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Motivated by a desire to "clean house," and install as public servants men and women who are eminently fitted for their particular jobs, the women of Texas have decided to take a definite hand in politics.

Several women's organizations, inactive for a number of years, have been aroused in the interest of trained and efficient public officeholders, and others are renewing their efforts in this direction.

A very recent movement in this direction was the reorganization of the Texas League of Women Voters. In former years this society had a membership in Texas numbering into the thousands, and was a powerful machine in compelling candidates for public office to state their attitudes on such vital questions as prohibition, child labor, civil service reforms, and other matters.

Now the League of Women Voters proposes to re-establish itself and to wield an even greater influence in Texas politics. At its initial meeting held here recently, plans were laid to carry its organization into every community of Texas. A broad and sweeping program of needed political and governmental reforms was mapped out, and in every locality members will demand of candidates a forthright statement, in black and white, of how each stands on the various proposals endorsed by the League.

"Find the Man for the Job, Not the Job for the Man," is to be the League's battle cry. "Trained Personnel in Public Service" is to be its motto.

The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, a far-reaching and influential organization, has for many years interested itself in public matters.

French Fascists Make Big Appeal To Gain Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The fate of the French "Fascist Leagues," such as Col. François de la Rocque's "Fiery Cross," is wrapped up in the election campaign now under way in France.

Since, at the end of last year, Parliament passed a law authorizing the Government to dissolve these "private militias," nearly all the nationalistic leagues have hastened to transform themselves—nominally at least—into political organizations. Dissolution of the monarchist "Action Française" following an attack in the streets on M. Léon Blum, Socialist leader, had a decidedly quieting effect on the other patriotic leagues, but their activity has revived with the opening of the election campaign.

Two Groups Active

If one excepts the "Action Française"—who have by no means ceased to exist, but who are out of public favor for the moment—there

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Highest Award, Aviator's Trophy, Given to Musick

PARIS, April 18 (AP)—Americans were awarded three of the five 1935 Harmon air trophies of the International League of Aviators, it was announced last night.

Capt. Edwin C. Musick, pilot of the Pan-American Airways' "China Clipper" on its first flight to the Philippines, was awarded the Aviator's Trophy.

Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, co-pilot of a stratosphere balloon flight last November which set a record of 72,395 feet got the spherical balloon award, while Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam and Miss Jean Batten of New Zealand received an equal number of votes for the year's best woman aviator, so both were given awards.

The other major award, for a dirigible pilot, went to Capt. H. von Schiller of the Zeppelin company.

Miss Earhart in January, 1935, became the first woman to fly the Pacific alone by a solo hop from Hawaii to California in 18 hours, 16 minutes. Later she flew alone to Mexico City from California.

Young Miss Batten set a record for the South Atlantic crossing in December, flying from England to Rio de Janeiro, via Africa. She also became the first woman to fly the South Atlantic alone.

Eastern Roads Lose Fight to Postpone Reduction in Fares

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Eastern railroads today lost their fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission for an 18-month postponement in the June 2 effective date of new low passenger fares.

The roads had asked the postponement of a basic 2-cent-per-mile rate for passenger coaches recently prescribed by the commission and the substitution of a trial 2.5-cent rate during the interim period.

They agreed to accept a 3-cent Pullman rate fixed by the ICC. Of the major eastern roads, only the Baltimore and Ohio failed to join in the request for postponement.

The commission divided 5 to 5 on the postponement petition and the issue was referred to transportation co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman for determination. Mr. Eastman is a member of the commission, but because of his position as co-ordinator votes only in a case of ties.

Ford Declares Relief Encourages Laziness

WASHINGTON, Penna., April 18 (AP)—Henry Ford broke away from a gay dancing party for his trip home early today, leaving behind a message that youth has greater opportunities than ever but that the relief system is contributing to national laziness.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford made a quick journey to this college town to be honor guests at Washington and Jefferson College's annual revival of the quadrille. They led the grand march and Mr. Ford danced every figure until time to hurry for his train.

Mr. Ford also asserted that the New Deal has neither harmed nor helped business, adding: "I don't care who is elected president. It makes no difference. If business men would get to work and think they'd get ahead. They don't have to worry about who's president."

Franco-British Accord Defers New Sanctions

Action Held Up Because of Possible Effect on French Elections

Turks Admit Move

Baldwin Says Peace Hinges on Nations' Strength to Fight for It

WORCESTER, Eng., April 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin said today that the only way to secure European peace was to be ready to fight for it if necessary.

"Collective security will never work unless all nations which take part in it are prepared simultaneously to threaten with military sanctions and to fight an aggressor if necessary," he declared at a political rally.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 18 — Decision of the League committee of 13 to refer the Italo-Ethiopian dispute back to the Council on Monday is regarded as having been mainly due to an accord reached by Great Britain and France to postpone discussion of additional sanctions until after the French elections on April 26 and May 3.

Defeatists saw in the move an admission of failure for the League idea. Others view it as the best diplomatic step possible under present political conditions in Europe.

A disquieting note came in apparentl yreliable news from Athens that Turkey has officially informed Greece of the military reoccupation of the Rhineland.

The Committee of Thirteen set out several weeks ago to promote a peace settlement between the parties. Italy's demands, bolstered by recent military victories, proved unacceptable to Ethiopia. Hence the committee's efforts have not succeeded in stopping hostilities.

May Clarify Issue

Return of the dispute to the Council is regarded in some circles here as clarifying the issues. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, welcomed the move as an opportunity to bring negotiations again into public view. The committee met in secret. The Council meets in public.

After the Monday meeting, when Mr. Eden was to make a strong speech in support of continued League opposition to Italian aggression in Ethiopia, no decisive action is planned until the French elections. These occur on April 26 and May 3, and the regular Council session is scheduled for May 11.

French Politics Involved

While the delay irritates those who favor vigorous action, and provides ammunition to League critics, it is held unavoidable in view of the delicate relations between France and Britain.

France's internal political situation holds the key. The Government of Premier Albert Sarraut and Foreign Minister Pierre Flandin has expressed willingness to meet Britain with some measure of support for stronger sanctions against Italy.

Joseph Paul-Boncour, Minister of State for International Affairs, insisted to Mr. Eden that if France agreed to more sanctions now, the Right might be able to oust the Sarraut Government. If the Government treads softly and wins the election, it will have a lease of power that might enable it to give more support to Britain at Geneva, M. Paul-Boncour implied.

No Approval of Aggressor

The door is therefore held open to further application of the basic League procedure. This procedure calls for preventing aggression if possible, punishing the aggressor if necessary, and no surrender of the ideals of international justice on which the League is built.

Even if nations making up the League are not ready to apply the Covenant provisions to the full, it is held better to stand by its ideals rather than to sacrifice them by setting Geneva's approval on a peace dictated by an aggressor. Roumania has been especially active in expressing this point of view.

Sanctions Work Both Ways

The British also employ the argument that existing sanctions are producing results and that ultimately Italy will be economically shattered. In point of fact, however, sanctions have become extremely onerous for a number of countries besides Italy. Intimations are freely heard that without waiting for the Committee of Eighteen to decide, the example of Ecuador in breaking the sanctions front will have imitators.

Such nations as Roumania and Russia, which have been foremost in demanding sanctions, have on the other hand not found their exports to Italy affected, since the oil embargo was never applied. There is considerable discontent freely expressed in lobbies of the League.

Meanwhile, despite the obvious gap between Britain and France over sanctions policy, a good deal is made here of the cordial relations between Mr. Eden and M. Paul-Boncour. There is even talk of a possible Franco-British agreement on Nile and Rhine policies. Attention is also

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Japan Aims for Strong Leadership of Asia

Political and Commercial Interests in All Parts of the World Cause Japanese to Abandon Seclusion for Expansion; Far Eastern Locarno Would Include U. S. S. R.

Italy's Invasion of Ethiopia Criticized

What Japan Thinks
Sixth of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—From one of the most introvert Japan has become one of the most extrovert of nations. Japan's ships sail the Seven Seas. Japan is politically interested in a very wide stretch of territory on the Asiatic mainland and on the adjacent islands; Japan is commercially affected by developments in all parts of the world. Seclusion has given way to expansionism. What the Japanese see when they look outward is conveyed in the following series of quotations from the recent writings of a number of representative Japanese.

Japan's position 10 years from now, as sketched by the well-known journalist, Retsu Kiyosawa, in "Keizai Orai":

China, the Changeless

"In the first place, the relation between Japan and Manchoukuo is likely to remain the same for at least 10 years. The fact that Japan and Manchoukuo constitute a very powerful bloc is an important element in observing Japan's international position in the future.

"In the second place, we may be certain that China will remain practically the same for 10 years. . . . There will be no positive development as a nation in that country during the next 10 years.

"Thirdly, the Philippines will be an independent nation 10 years from now. . . . Whatever may be the American national influence in the future, the loss of footing in the western Pacific, although conditional, will spell for the United States just so much less prestige in the Orient.

"Finally, British and Soviet pressure in the Orient is destined to decrease gradually in the future. The time has passed when Great Britain may maintain its influence independently in China. . . . As for Soviet Russia, she has abandoned the imperialistic designs of the Tsarist regime in the Orient by transferring the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo. At the same time she practically recognizes the position of Japan. Russia in this manner is now beating a retreat from the Orient as an Asiatic nation. . . .

"After the retreat of the Western nations from the Orient, what nation, except Japan, is destined to fill this vacancy? . . If Japan's position is to be increasingly improved in the future under such circumstances, it is only natural that her international situation will be improved and it will become impossible for all the nations of the world to ignore her as the leading nation in the East."

As to U. S. S. R.

The Soviet Union bulks large in Japan's international calculations. A plan for pacification in the Far East is outlined in the following excerpt from an article which Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, editor of the Japan Times and Member of the Diet, contributed to the October issue of Nippon Hyoron:

"My plan may be regarded as a sort of Far Eastern Locarno Pact, with the following five principal ends in view:

"1. Japan, Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union shall conclude a tri-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

With a view to better understanding by Monitor readers of the Japanese people, Mr. Chamberlin is conducting "A Japanese Forum." He acts as chairman of the meeting and lets the Japanese speak for themselves, through excerpts from current newspapers, periodicals and other publications, with almost no comment from the "chairman."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, April 18

President—Leads Ceremonies; Defends Reform

Washington—A trowel, a baseball and a medal may have as much to do with a President's week as statistics, speeches and press conferences. So it was with vationed-branzed President Roosevelt. He tossed a baseball "high and wide" for the Washington opener with New York; he saw Washington win 1 to 0 (reports have it he has never seen Washington lose). He wielded George Washington's trowel to lay the corner stone of the new Department of the Interior Building. He pinned a medal on Lincoln Ellsworth, antarctic explorer.

Down to Business

All was not such tranquil "functioneering" as this. He spoke in Baltimore to the Young Democrats declared none should work before the age of 18 and none after the age of 65; he heard critical aftermaths, partly because soldiers marched for the occasion, and partly because it all sounded socialistic to many.

He witnessed Congress assert its hitherto dormant leadership by discarding the Passamaquoddy power project, which he started on his own initiative and left Congress to finish.

A Hot Potato Dropped

He extricated himself with some grace from the controversy that has pivoted around the suspension of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood as a result of the officer's criticism of the WPA. General Hagood was placed in command of the Sixth Corps Area in Chicago; he had hoped for the Second Corp Area of New York. Thus the General is disciplined, thereby paying deference to army discipline; and he is back in the service, thereby disarming some of the criticism that greeted his suspension.

Safer Ground

On relatively safe ground the President today said pleasant things about the CCC, which celebrated its fourth anniversary. One million, one hundred and fifty thousand young men have graduated from these camps better for their experiences, he said.

Tomorrow's Shadows

Confronting the unleashing of what will probably prove a merciless attack on the New Deal's administration of relief next Monday, the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

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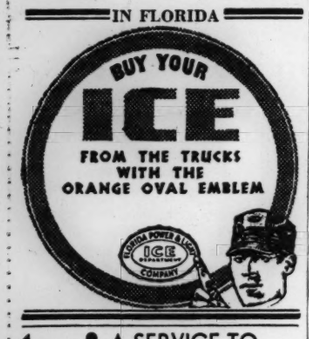

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Surplus Food and Malnutrition Brought Under League Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A new League body has been set up to deal with a subject of general social interest. The Mixed Commission on the Problem of Nutrition calls attention to the paradox of excessive food supplies and the widespread conditions of malnutrition.

This malnutrition is not, however, necessarily due to food shortage, but rather to the wrong combination of foods, and ignorance of the right kind of nourishment.

Full Information Sought

The subject is regarded as of considerable importance, so much so that it was decided by the committee, of which Viscount Astor is chairman, to present a provisional report to the full League Assembly next September, and to call for further information. In consequence, it is expected that the subject will be seriously studied, and that definite decisions will not be reached for some time.

A technical committee has been appointed to collect data, and the governments in the different countries are asked to pursue investigations. The replies to the questionnaire already sent out show that action is in some cases being taken to deal with the problem.

Issue Raised by Australia

Official documents note that the appointment of the committee "is the outcome of discussions in the assembly, in which the Australian Government drew attention to the co-existence of malnutrition and of surplus production of foodstuffs in the world today, and urged the social, economic and hygienic importance of co-operation between those endeavoring to solve each of these problems."

Fresh attention was directed to the subject by a publication of the Health Organization of the League. The desire was expressed that the committee should collaborate with other international organizations, and particularly with the International Labor Office and the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

Two Inquiries in Progress

At the same time, the nineteenth session of the International Labor Conference adopted a resolution requesting the Governing Body to give directions for a comprehensive examination of the problem on a somewhat similar basis for presentation to the 1936 session of the conference. Two inquiries, interconnected, and to some extent concurrent, are therefore in progress.

On the one hand, there is the spectacle of countries clamoring for more territory—complaining that their populations are being starved on an insufficient extent of relatively unproductive soil; and thus holding themselves obliged to obtain fertile soil by no matter what means.

On the other hand, there is the strange economic doctrine of non-production as a solution of poverty—nations deliberately destroying foodstuffs, or prohibiting their growth, or giving bonuses for crops plowed under.

Farm Problem Affected

Lord Astor stressed the complexity of the task before the committee, and the need for prudence as well as for zeal. Accurate and authoritative information on the amount and kinds of food necessary for adequate nutrition would be something new, and might, he said, have a profound influence on the policy of Governments and the attitude of public opinion.

If the needs indicated in the committee's findings were met by Governments, the result might be a considerable step forward toward the solution of the agricultural crisis, a rise in popular well-being and an improvement in the relations between the nations.

Influence of Tariffs

In a subsequent statement Lord Astor made it clear that while the committee would make no attempt to dictate a uniform line of action, it could indicate how countries might evolve a national food policy. The economic consequence on agriculture might be examined later, together with the question of the influence of tariffs on the food of the masses. If the consumption of food were increased, agriculture would naturally benefit.

In the official communiqué there is a reference to a "big program of research work in different countriese and continents working, so far as possible, through national institutions and authorities."

Fingerprints Prove So Similar As to Put Innocent Man in Peril

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 18—Without the perfection of the fingerprint system of identification William Schmitt of Ingraham, Ill., would in all likelihood be serving time in the Idaho State Penitentiary at Boise and Idaho officials would have the words "returned after escape" written after the name of Harley Fait. Their descriptions tally exactly, the picture of one would pass for the picture of the other anywhere.

Strangest of all, their fingerprints are much alike. However, fortunately for Schmitt there are slight differences in sub-classifications of their fingerprints and that is why Schmitt is a free man bearing apologies of penal officials and Fait is still wanted.

Schmitt's experiences because of the remarkable similarity of his fingerprints with those of an Idaho escaped convict are believed to be without parallel, for fingerprint experts say they have never heard of a like case and that a similar occurrence has but one chance in 1,000,000 of bobbing up. They are keenly interested in the Schmitt case and the Walla Walla police department has been deluged with inquiries for more details and the Idaho state penitentiary has had similar requests, local officers have learned.

Painstakingly the experts at Boise went over the fingerprints. The classifications were identical but when the sub-classifications were examined the differences were apparent. Schmitt, who came west about three months ago to find work, returned to his duties on a farm near Walla Walla leaving fingerprint experts to puzzle over the case.

Ottorino Respighi

ROME, April 18 (AP)—Ottorino Respighi, Italian composer, pianist and conductor, who passed on today, was the author of the operas, "The Sunken Bell" and "La Fiamma," which have been presented in New York.

Signor Respighi was guest conductor for the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in New York in 1932.

A Man in the News

William P. Lear
Radio Compass Inventor

A calm, slick-haired young man had his luncheon in a garden restaurant in Eighth Street, New York, and in the course of it he said, casually, "Wonder how the boys are getting along?"

"The boys" were Ray Brown, pilot, and Reeder Nichols, radio operator, and the young man in the garden was William P. Lear. His reason for wondering how they were getting along was because they were skipping about to some airports in upper New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio with all the navigation instruments of their Lockhead Vega covered up. They were tuning their way around to stops at Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Akron and Cleveland, and back again to Roosevelt Field in New York, solely with his direction-finding radio compass. Not that he had any doubt they'd make it. He just wondered how they were getting on.

Kind of Fun

It is kind of fun these days for William Lear. His direction-finding radio compass has lately been adopted by the major air transport companies, but during the period of its early upbringing it has been a kind of an ugly duckling.

William Lear was a bored small boy in a grammar school when the desperate incident of the Titantic caused amazement that one could telegraph in such circumstances without wires.

The boy thought that was a strange thing and wanted to find out how it was done. He wasn't getting along very well in school anyhow. It wasn't very interesting, school wasn't. Kind of a waste of time.

He took some money out of a little gray iron bank, and bought some books in a secondhand shop, and worked out on paper for himself things he found in the books about air and electric currents.

Entered High School

His father wanted him to stay in school. The boy wished to be reasonable, so he entered high school with his class. But it was no go, so he escaped and got an office boy's job with Chesley Perry, then president of Rotary International. The money he earned bought him equipment to set up in the attic and in the cellar; and he liked the crackling of the rotary spark gap, though the neighbors thought it was horrible.

In the back of his mind was the idea that, instead of getting a formal technical education, he could so keep up with all the developments in the field that he would get to know what he ought to know and maybe be able to originate some things, beginning to earn his living.

The war came. He joined the navy. In six weeks he had a rating as a radio man. Made him laugh, because he was such a kid, and had men many years his senior and from scientific schools for pupils.

Started Developing

When he was demobilized he took $900—all he had—and invented something which, in the first quarter of this year, was good enough to produce $2,000,000 worth of business. He developed a radio for use in automobiles too. But in 1933 he thought he had got in a rut. So he thought he'd try his hand at something new. To be exact, a compass that would keep airplanes on the course by radio.

When Turner and Pangborn were in the London-Melbourne race Lear's compass saved their lives, over the jungle. When Amelia Earhart picked up a heavily loaded airplane from the dry lake bed of Texacoco near Mexico City, and set a course over the gulf, up through the deep South to Newark, it was a Lear compass that kept her on her course and brought her streaking for home, smooth as velvet and never a waste mile. When Laura Ingalls picked her ship up from Burbank the other day and set off to break Miss Earhart's transcontinental record—which she did, by several hours and no black looks from A. E.—she kept on her course with a Lear compass. Once she went over to the beam instead, but there was something the matter with the beam, and she lost some time; she said she would have broken the men's record for the flight, too, if she had stuck with the radio compass all the time.

He Had Setbacks

Lear looks the type of what may be called the adventurous inventor. There has been an element of excitement and hazard in everything he has been interested in. He is a square block of a young man, with great sureness of himself, but the experience to back it up. A kind of simplicity, and a quick affability one does not always associate with people who bury their noses in coils and kilocycles and wavelengths. It wasn't easy. He had setbacks. Twice he had to "throw compasses out the window," when he took them up into the air thinking they were first class and found out that, in performance, they were anything but.

A radio compass for a pilot to fly by is a good thing. It cuts down labor, of course, but it also cuts down fatigue, and that kind of nervous tensity which is no help to pilot or passengers.

Well, that's that. The U. S. Department of Commerce has taken the Lear compass for tests. Lear is just back from Europe and consultations with air transportation officials about compasses for use in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

You might think it had reached a point where he would soon be thinking he had got in another rut.

He just grins and says, "Well now there's a gadget I have in mind. . . ."

Planetoid Anteros Captured o nRun By Mt. Wilson Camera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT WILSON, Calif., April 18—A photograph of the rapidly receding Anteros, tiny planeaold recentl ydiscovered by a Belgian astronomer, has been obtained at the Mount Wilson Observatory.

The object is now upwards of 100,000,000 miles from the earth, but on Feb. 7 it was within about 1,000,000 miles, the closest any such object has come to earth in history.

Announcement of this farewell shot at Anteros will be issued today by Harvard Observatory, headquarters for the distribution of astronomical news in the western hemisphere. Astronomers believe this last observation will give useful leverage in calculating the orbit accurately, thus predicting future return to the earth's portion of the universe.

The Mount Wilson photographs were measured by Dr. Seth B. Nicholson, and communicated to other astronomers by Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the observatory.

When nearest the earth, Anteros was receding at the rate of about 1,000,000 miles a day, but now it has slowed down to approximately half that speed, astronomers have calculated. Within a year its speed of recession will have diminished to zero. It will then turn and approach the sun again with steadily increasing velocity.

Broun Again Convicted In Newspaper Strike

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 18 (AP)—Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, and two striking Milwaukee Guild members were convicted again on their retrial April 16 by a Municipal Court jury which heard an appeal case from District Court convictions.

Mr. Broun was charged with interfering with arresting officers and Hymie Polinsky and Alfred Lauterbach, the strikers, were accused of disorderly conduct during a demonstration at the Wisconsin News plant on March 21. Guild members of the Wisconsin News unit have been on strike since Feb. 17. They asked wage increases, improved working conditions and recognition of the guild in collective bargaining.

School Papers Honored

DANVILLE, Ind., April 18 (AP)—Kappa Pi Beta, a fraternity which sponsors an annual contest for school papers printed on duplicating machines, yesterday announced awards of superior merit to publications in nearly a score of schools throughout the country. In Division 1 for magazines of high schools and colleges awards included Danbury, Conn., High School.

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Freedom of Press Is Leading Topic As Editors Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—American editors, 150 strong, plied President Roosevelt with searching questions last night covering the whole range of his domestic and foreign policies, and received comprehensive answers in a two-hour session at the White House—but it was all "off the record."

The President was receiving the annual visit of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Here for a three-day conference, the editors also heard a gripping address by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, but that, too, was "off the record." To date, the visiting editors have accomplished the somewhat unjournalistic feat of sitting on the lid of two excellent news stories, but it was not their fault. The "off the record" order was at the request of the respective speakers, President Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover (J. Edgar).

Patterson Opens Conference

"On the record," however, was the opening address of Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade and president of the association without gloves, and prior to the White House visit, Mr. Patterson struck bluntly at "a national Administration policy which is far less concerned with the freedom of the press than an American Government should be."

He continued: "Not only is the freedom of the press affected, but the ordinary rights of American citizens, long guaranteed under the Constitution, are ignored by the indefensible, dictatorial methods of the Black senatorial committee in seizing private messages and telegrams.

"We shall set down this last attempted invasion as merely a concomitant of just one more purposeless, useless, resultless, sadistic, exhibitionistic demonstration in the elaborate investigation of something or other that produces neither illuminating information, nor human betterment.

Freedom of the Press

"I agree with Elisha Hanson (attorney for William Randolph Hearst as well as for several general newspaper organizations) whom I regard as particularly competent to define the freedom of the press, that if the court is right in saying it has no jurisdiction over the Senate, then the Senate can invade the rights of the people under the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution.

"This the American press will not tolerate."

But he added:

"As to the freedom of the press, we still have it and we shall keep it. Only the most indefensible lack of vigilance and inconceivable stupidity will bring about any loss of it."

President Patterson said too much publicity had been given the Hauptmann case, but affirmed that the New Jersey court was more to blame for the trial "circus" than the newspapers. He said the departure of the Lindberghs for England was "not so important as the attention which it received might indicate. . . . I have no doubt they will return, as other visitors do."

New Party Looms In Queensland To Help Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Signs of the emergence of a new party in Queensland designed to catch the votes of agriculturists dissatisfied with the Labor Government now in power are seen in certain political circles here.

The present party organization behind the Opposition in the Queensland Parliament is known as the Country and Progressive National Party. At one period there were three organizations. They represented the rural antilabor vote and conservatives in urban areas. While they were divided, however, they made little headway against the unified Labor party and they amalgamated.

At the election in May 1935 the party was overwhelmingly defeated by Labor and since then there has been a tendency for some members to break with the amalgamation, organize as a purely Country party, and seek the votes of the rural constituencies.

It is thought that as Queensland is predominantly an agrarian state it should be possible to attract a large vote in the country to a political party serving first and foremost the interests of the rural peoples.

'Future Mayors' Outline Programs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—Answering the question "What would I do if I were Mayor of my city" boys and girls from 21 states have sent in essays to the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. There has been no national judging in the contest and the local winners received honor only, being guests at National Business Women's Week banquets.

Philip Schatz of the Boy's Club of New York City said that if he were mayor he would acquire deserted idle factory buildings and operate them with the unemployed to produce necessities which would be distributed among the needy. He would also undertake numerous low cost housing projects to rent at not more than $5 per room per month.

Dan Piliero of the Madison Square Boys' Club would make every city employee show respect for the law. Miss Priscilla Chalmers of Maquoketa, Iowa, considers it a mayor's duty to co-operate with local clubs in their projects for improvement, safety and recreation. Miss Jean Comby of Chickasha, Okla., believes in policewomen, public recreation halls and keeping children off the streets at night.

Quotes From Congress

Federal Funds and Taxation—President on Flood Control—Insurance—Rural Roads—Grade Crossings—Taxes—Autocracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R), Massachusetts:

Somehow all too many of our citizens seem to believe that the Federal Government has money in limitless supply. They understand that when aid is granted locally, it must be paid for by direct taxes. However, the Federal Government is so far removed from them and federal income taxes fall directly on so few, relatively speaking, that the realization that it, too, must eventually be repaid for all it expends by way of relief does not prevail.

Representative Bert Lord (R), New York:

I notice in the morning press a quotation, said to be from the President, where he said he was not acquainted with any special flood-control situation. It is time the work was started, for we do not know when these floods will recur.

Representative Brent Spence (D), Kentucky:

Of all the constructive legislation passed by the Congress, none has had such a far-reaching effect as that creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It has restored the confidence of the people of America in their financial institutions, and the effect of that confidence has been felt every day since the passage of the act.

Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D), Oklahoma:

Approximately 2,000,000 miles of rural roads in America have received no improvement whatsoever other than the hand-method, makeshift type of work that is done by individuals and communities directly concerned. With these facts before you, it is plain to be seen that highway improvement in America is in its infancy, and no person familiar with mud-road conditions that prevail in most rural communities would take the position that there can be any interruption of the national highway program.

Representative J. W. Robinson (D.), Utah:

There was $200,000,000 allocated for elimination of grade crossings in the emergency act, most of which is now under contract; and while it will take many years to complete this program, it was thought by the committee that at least $50,000,000 annually should be used for this purpose. This money is not matched by the states nor by the railroads. It is really a grant from the United States to the various states to aid in eliminating railroad crossing hazards. (Applause).

Senator William H. King (D), Utah:

Unlimited authority upon the part of governments to impose taxes, if exercised, will result in economic disasters and produce political consequences of a serious character. Heavy burdens of taxation are obstacles to economic development, social progress, and the happiness and welfare of the people.

Representative Maury Maverick (D), Texas:

The attitude is that if we do anything for the welfare of the American people it is autocratic and, therefore, it should not be done.

Using the word "autocratic" does not fill any stomachs nor put any people to work. Personally, I believe that government is supposed to be for the people, and where the autocracy comes in I cannot understand.

Norway Exonerates Alleged Smuggler Held in New York

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Norwegian Government has notified the State Department that an investigation by the public prosecutor in Norway has cleared the owners of the tramp steamer Reidun of any violation of a Norwegian statute prohibiting vessels flying the Norse flag from smuggling.

When the Reidun was chartered for the voyage on which it was alleged to have transported alcohol to a point off the island of St. Pierre, 15 miles off the southern coast of Newfoundland, for transshipment to American ports, the communication said, it was specified in the charter that the ship would be used for only lawful purposes.

The Norwegian note was in reply to representatives from the United States against the Reidun after coast guard cutters had trailed and photographed alleged smuggling activities.

The ship is now held in New York and four of its officers, under indictment in Charleston, S. C., are slated to go on trial on conspiracy charges on May 23. The men are now at liberty on bail.

Rival Townsend Factions Settle Their Differences

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (AP)—Leaders of warring factions of the Townsend Old-Age pension movement who have been attacking each other daily announced an armistice yesterday.

"We have reached an amicable adjustment of all differences," said Frank Arbuckle, western regional director, and George Highley, "bolting" president of Los Angeles Club No. 93. Mr. Arbuckle said Mr. Highley had been restored as president of the club.

Gold Seizure Case And PWA Power Loan Go to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Two New Deal cases, challenging the validity of PWA loans for publicly owned hydroelectric projects and of the Government's seizure of gold held in this country by foreign corporations, were appealed yesterday to the Supreme Court. Both were won by the Government in the lower courts.

In a test case, the Duke Power Company and Southern Public Utilities Company appealed from a ruling by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Charlotte, N. C., upholding a PWA loan and grant of $2,852,000 for a Greenwood County (S. C.) power plant.

In the other case, a Swiss corporation—Uebersee Finanz-korporation Aktien Gesellschaft—appealed from a ruling against turning gold with a face value of $1,250,000 over the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the direction of the Treasury.

The petition contended that the Swiss concern did not have to abide by the anti-gold hoarding legislation because it was "an alien corporation, alien owned and controlled and never engaged in business within the United States."

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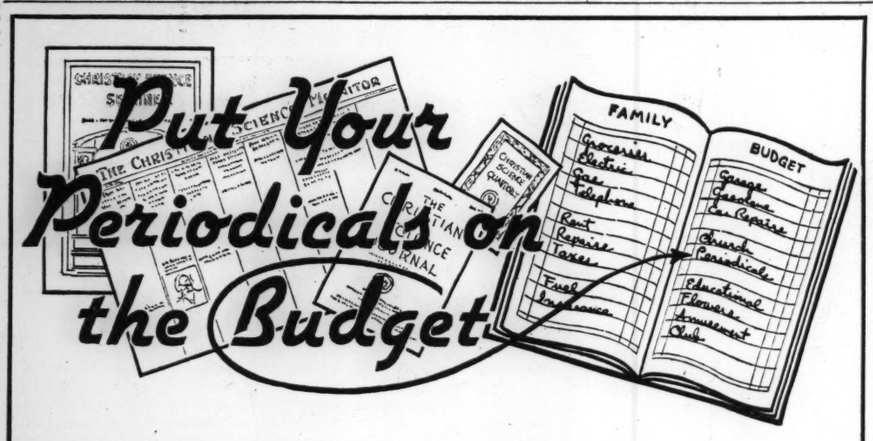

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

President was buttressed by an unprecedented outpouring of Democratic votees at the Illinois primaries.

In Ethiopia—Italy Pushes Drive on Two Fronts

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome—Ethiopia finds itself desperately "on its own" as the League of Nations Conciliation Committee of Thirteen, after six months of negotiations, reports failure. Barring radical last moment action from Great Britain, Ethiopia sees no effective sanction against Italy any nearer than the heavy rains due early in May.

Italian troops still move in motorized columns toward Addis Ababa; the Italian press speaks of the "former Black Kingdom" and Gen. Rodolfo Grazina, impeded by rains and monsoons at last unleashes a drive on the southern front against Harar.

Italy, aware that every triumphant Fascist step toward Addis Ababa strains still further Anglo-Italian relations, is galvanized into readiness for any eventuality. The Italian air fleet has been brought to peak strength; informed sources state that naval reserves have been called to bring the Italian navy to its full strength; naval officers expect their leaves to be canceled.

Spain—Extremists Press From Both Sides

Madrid—The central strike ended after 24 tense hours, with the Government straining to bring a critical situation under control.

The Leftist Azaña Government, balancing precariously between reactionaries and ultra-extremists in its desperate effort to fend off civil war, has clamped down on the Rightists. Fascists and Monarchists are being arrested and culled from the army, the name of the Civil Guard is to be changed to the Republican Guard, the state of alarm is to be prolonged for 30 more days.

From Right and Left

If the Government succeeds in breaking the opposition from the Rightists, it may still have to contend with Communists, Syndicalists and extremists who believe the time ripe for a thorough-going social revolution.

Cunarder—Successful Speed Trials

Gourock, Scotland — The giant Queen Mary, new British liner, rival of the French Normandie, is testing its stride preparatory to its first Atlantic crossing, May 27. In five speed trials off the Isle of Arran, the liner established a pace of approximately 35 miles an hour, the Associated Press reported. This pace puts it most definitely in the running for the coveted blue ribbon of the Atlantic.

Bulgaria—Youths Called for Labor Service

Sofia, Bulgaria — When this nation learned that Turkey had moved troops into the demilitarized zone of the Dardanelles, excitement flared.

It flared still higher when the Government announced mobilization of 20,000 youth for compulsory labor service to be effective May 1. As the population started putting two and two together, the Government hastened to assure the people that no military service was contemplated, that the mobilization order had been issued before the Turks moved.

But the people still look anxiously off across their territory, shrunken by the Neuilly Treaty, toward their frontiers, beyond which many nations hold lan dthey believe should be their own.

Labor—Wagner Act Contestants Lined Up

Washington—At least three investigations of the last week have been conducted, to ascertain to what extent the right of citizens to free speech and assembly, the right of labor to organize and the promotion of social measures are being interfered with.

The Black Lobby Committee has made most of the headlines by investigating the activities of those groups that desire to steer the Government toward the Right. This column summarized the activities of this committee yesterday.

Then there are the inquiries of the La Follette subcommittee and the National Labor Relations Board, which is preparing for the first major test of the Wagner Labor Act.

Testimony Starts

The La Follette committee heard first the testimony of J. Warren Madden, chairman of the Labor Board. He declared:

That American employers spend millions a year to prevent unionization.

That from 35,000 to 135,000 private detectives are hired by employers to spy on and sabotage unionization.

That more than 200 agencies furnishing labor spies flourish in the United States.

NLBR Also Busy

For one of its outstanding witnesses, the National Labor Relations Board heard Glenn A. Bowers, New York State Director of Placement and Unemployment Insurance. He testified:

That employers are united in national organizations to prevent Labor from unionizing.

The Roster

That these organizations are represented by the following groups: National Manufacturers Association, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, League of Industrial Rights, American Plan Association, numerous trade associations such as the Iron and Steel Institute, the Automobile Manufacturers Association and many others.

Only One Side

Of course, all this represents one-sided testimony and may assume a different colorization when the other party takes the stand. It is obvious that the Labor Relations Board is bent upon showing that employers by their nation-wide antilabor organization deal with labor as if it were a national problem. If the board establishes this fact, it will make it difficult for employers to condemn the Wagner Act, because it, too, deals with labor on a nation-wide basis.

Byrd—Plans Exploration of Warm Areas

Kansas City, Mo.—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd apparently intends to run the range of the thermometer in his explorations. Twice he has explored the antarctic, where the temperature falls to subterranean depths. Yesterday he said in an interview, according to the Associated Press, that he hopes to visit some unexplored tropical lands in Brazil or New Guinea, or some region in Patagonia. A year is still needed for the Admiral to complete scientific deductions from his last antarctic expedition.

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Methodist Laymen Assail Church Group as 'Socialistic'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 18—What was seen here as practical repudiation of the Methodist Federation of Social Service, one of the most liberal bodies in the Protestant church world, was contained in a resolution adopted unanimously by the laymen of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church April 16.

The federation was characterized as "socialistic" and the resolution declared that the conference, representing 300 churches with 60,000 members, "protests against the use of the name Methodist under any circumstances" by the federation, "since it does not have a legal or moral right to do so." The resolution was introduced by Carl H. Fowler, lawyer and son of the late Bishop Charles H. Fowler.

Mergers Are Favored

The merger of Methodism, north and south, as a forerunner of "Protestant solidarity," is favored by the laymen's committee on the state of the church in a report to the conference. "We believe in the ultimate union of all Protestantism," the committee declared.

Two delegates were elected to the general conference at Columbus, Ohio, next month, when a vote on the Methodist unification scheme is scheduled. They are Ezra S. Tipple of New York, president emeritus of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., and Dr. Allan Macrossie, also of New York, director general of the conference committee on education. Two other delegates will be picked later.

Social Service Group Denies Socialism In Report on Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—Denial of charges against it by the laymen's conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kingston, N. Y., on Thursday, is contained in the report of the Methodist Federation of Social Service to the conference issued here today.

The Kingston meeting charged that the federation was "socialistic" and demanded that the word "methodist" be deleted from the federation's official title.

The report of the federation will be put before the general conference when it meets in Columbus, Ohio, next month. It recalls that the general conference of 1912 declared the federation the agency to rally the forces of the church in support of the so-called "social creed" and declares that, in obedience to this, the federation has been concerned chiefly during the past quadrennium with the economic crisis and its human consequences and with the way out.

Question of Leadership

"The basic issue," the report says, "is whether this conference is going to utter any word of leadership for mankind in the most widespread crisis the human race has ever confronted. In all parts of the world millions are threatened by destruction and wars they do not want and which can gain them nothing. Millions are denied necessary food and decent homes,, are deprived of both training and jobs. It is a situation much more serious than that which confronted the church in the days of slavery. On that issue those who preceded us had some words of leadership for the nation. Their course is a challenge to us."

The report declares critics of the federation "want religion separated from economics and sociology."

Aims Are Set Forth

"When they come to church they want personal comfort and personal salvation—not social evangelism and the regeneration of society," it continues. "To be exact, they do not want any specific reference to the latter nor any concrete discussion of ho wto achieve it. In particular, they do not want any judgment passed upon the capitalist economy by which they live—somewhat better than the millions whom it is pushing into unemployment, semi-starvation and approaching war.

"Looking at the situation in our own country, what becomes of Christian compassion, what happens to social service, religious or otherwise, if a declining economic order is to be permitted to put millions of people permanently on relief? In such a world, where is Christian brotherhood gone to? Are we to stand by and be silent while an economic system that is based on un-Christian principles destroys both human lives and religious values? We cannot so read our calling.

To Seek Approval of Plan

"Our program is clear-cut. It has been, and will be, worked out by democratic discussion. We shall ask the general conference (1) to declare that the Christian religion compels us to retard the method of the struggle for profit as the economic base of society; (2) to approve the method of social-economic planning under democratic control, with social ownership of all things necessary to its successful operation as the method by which the Christian principles of service and the development of personality can be progressively realized, and (3) to declare that the change from a blind profit economy to one that is intelligently planned for social ends should be sought by education and democratic discussion—not by violence."

Methodist Churches Launch New Drive To Curb Liquor Evil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y., April 18—Methodist churches of Buffalo and vicinity are launching a new attack on the liquor evil and have served notice that they will fight continually for temperance until the goal has been achieved. The first step in the new campaign was the drafting of an educational program to be pushed vigorously throughout the Genesee conference of the church.

At a two-day conference held here this week the battle lines were drawn after Deets Pickett, research secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance, had told the meeting that prohibition could be brought back within five years if the present antiliquor sentiment in the churches was directed properly.

Education Stressed

D. Stewart Patterson, promotion secretary of the board, declared that Methodism was "only starting to fight the evils of liquor" and was "willing to go back, step by step, 25 years if necessary to regain what the temperance movement lost by the repeal of prohibition."

Mr. Pickett offered as his solution of the liquor problem a campaign of education which would diminish the consumption of liquor. A church movement to that end should have intelligent lay leadership, systematic propaganda and adequate financial support, he advised.

He declared that the amount of liquor consumed was not determined by an unvarying national appetite, but by sales promotion methods by the liquor manufacturers and by the number of retail outlets. He charged that a near-monopoly existed in the whiskey trade, "where seven great concerns are reaping inordinate profits." Congress has passed 34 national laws aiding these manufacturers since March 22, 1933, he added.

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Interest Begins MAY 11

Big Need Is Seen For More Leaders In Training Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., April 18—An inadequate supply of capable leaders for young peoples' organizations is the chief factor retarding the progress of rehabilitation work among American youth, Maj. Othel Baxter, Hudson County chairman of the Citizens Military Training Camps and active in the work of Newark boys' clubs, said today in a report based on extensive investigations of youth programs in several states.

"No dearth of opportunities for constructive work among young people has ever existed," Major Baxter declared. "Practically any community—even the smallest district—has materials ready-made for a youth project if it can find the proper local leader available.

"Vacant lots can be turned into playgrounds and gardens if no other plan is possible. The cost of such a program cannot be great, and boys will be glad to do the work under the sponsorship of some civic organization. Block after block in municipalities throughout the United States could adopt their own special programs for keeping young people in the neighborhoods busy on some constructive job."

Major Baxter stressed that group leaders need not have formal training, but that they should be sincere, possess an understanding of young people and be capable of arousing enthusiasm. He voiced the thought that unselfishness was necessary in order to make the other qualities effective.

"Adult leaders with practical understanding are needed," he continued. "Adolescents are in need of leadership as never before. The number of the nation's youth in prison is a disgrace to any civilized community. It should not be tolerated, and with sufficient interest aroused, the problem can be met speedily."

Major Baxter held that for want of work and adventure within their physical and mental possibilities, hundreds of thousands of young men and women were drifting into bad habits. The need, he added, was for work programs of a constructive, lasting nature.

Youth without employment and adventure was neither interesting nor progressive, he declared, and proposed that homeless and unemployed boys be organized into corps for training at public expense. Such corps could be devoted to work projects within their strength and could be educated as tradesmen, he added.

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Daffodil Farming Is Major Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUYALLUP, Wash.—Daffodils covering hundreds of acres in this valley in April each year, still give the same pleasure that Wordsworth experienced in his "host of golden daffodils."

The daffodils are raised for their bulbs, 12,000,000 of them being grown in this valley alone. The blooms are the occasion for an annual festival which has grown until, this year, it lasts for three days and includes Puyallup, Sumner and Tacoma.

Blossoms such as the bulbs produce for the Easter trade in New York, are sold here for a few cents a dozen, tubs of massed gold are displayed at every roadside stand, blankets of them adorn the floats in parades and festoons decorate ball rooms.

The growing daffodils bloom against the snow peak of Mt. Rainier as a background. The same is true of the great fields of blooms grown in the Dutch settlement of Lynden, another center of bulb culture and blossom festival, where Mt. Baker forms the back-drop.

The bulb industry, especially adapted to climatic conditions here has grown to be one of the important industries in the State.

Please Pass the Salt Tra La Will Aid Breakfast Diction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—A new era of "singing one's way to breakfast" and of bursting into song when meeting an old friend in the street was urged by Prof. Jane Dorsey Zimmerman, speech instructor at Teachers College, Columbia University, in opening the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Eastern Public Speaking Conference at the Hotel New Yorker here today. Approximately 500 speech teachers and specialists from 12 New England and Middle Atlantic states are attending the meeting, which will continue until tomorrow night.

Professor Zimmerman's proposal would revolutionize etiquette at the family breakfast table and in the underground railway tubes and surprise the reluctant child at night with a gentle, sing-songy admonition in lullaby tones to the effect that his bedtime had arrived.

Emulate the Birds

"When you get up in the morning," she advised, "instead of mumbling an unintelligible 'good morning,' you should sing to members of the household, good morning to you, good morning to you, oh, good morning, I say,' or some such greeting. And when the rolls and coffee are served, the 'please pass the butter,' should be supplanted with a singing, chanting, improvised request, either to the tune of 'Kentucky Days,' or a parody on the quartet from 'Rigoletto.'"

Greetings on the street should likewise take the form of amateur song messages.

"I'm not particularly interested in making this country a nation of better singers," Professor Zimmerman continued. "What I would like to see is a larger percentage of people who have a strong, firm, pleasant voice.

Pass Your Day Chanting

"Singing will do this for you as nothing else can. If you chant throughout the day, you will notice an improvement in your quality, pitch rhythm and carrying power.

"Children, especially, should be encouraged to sing in the house or in school. Instead of irritably ordering the child to bed, the wise parent will deliver his admonitions in a gentle, sing-songy manner, attuned more to the gentleness of 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot.'

"I strongly suggest that each family organize singing and saying circles, bring in friends and relatives, and sing our way back to better speech."

Broad Meaning of Speech

Speech is a means not only of expressing thought, but of stimulating thought, it was urged by Lyman Bryson, professor of adult education at Teachers College, in a talk on "adult forums and discussion groups." He commended the work of the United States Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker, in establishing three of the ten "demonstration centers" for forums to be held in various parts of the country.

A revival of an old method of choral speaking is now on, it was brought out by Miss Vida R. Sutton, of the National Broadcasting Company, with improved speech as the result. Groups of public school, high school and college students gave exhibitions of this method, a verse speaking choir from Mount Holyoke College reciting the Twenty-fourth Psalm.

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Theater Graft Trials Open in Leningrad

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., April 18 (AP)—Thirty former managers and other high officials of Leningrad theaters went to trial today on charges of speculation and defrauding the state.

The defendants were arrested several weeks ago after wholesale private speculation in theater tickets was discovered and the managers and officials immediately discharged.

Accused of fraud are former ?Managers Krup of the Musical Comedy Theater, Berger of the State Drame Theater, Pravdin of the Small Opera, Telson of the Gorky House of Culture Theater, Kogan, former senior inspector of the State Circus, and Rummel, former assistant manager of the Musical Comedy Theater of the State People's House.

The speculation is declared to have deprived the state of hundreds of thousands of rubles in revenue. N. Monakhoff, actor and member of the Union of Theatrical Artists, is the special public prosecutor at the trial.

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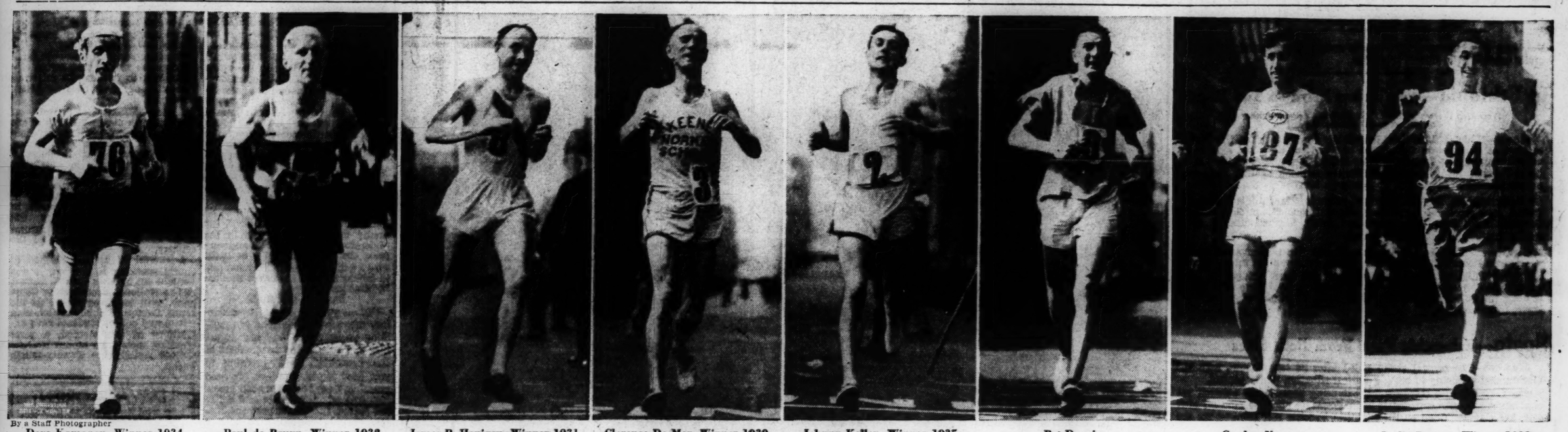
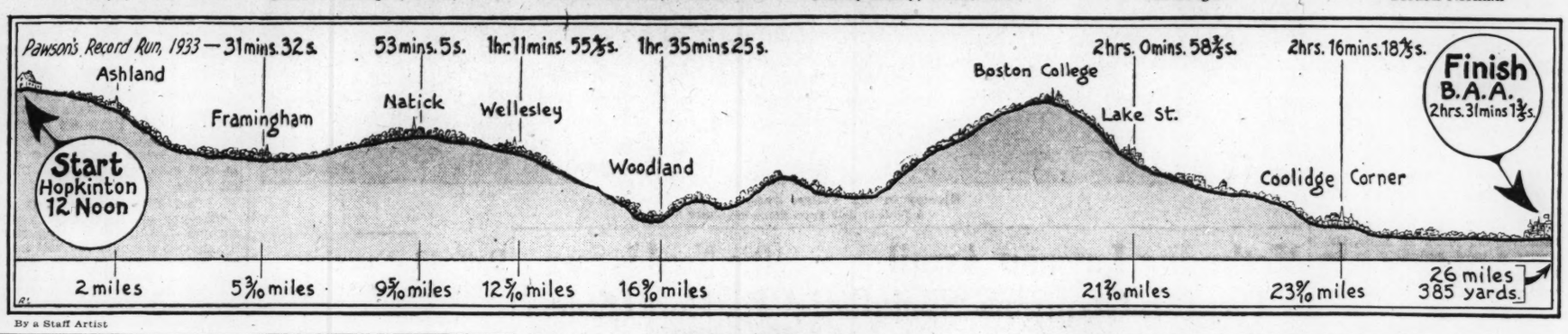
Familiar Scenes to Be Enacted Monday in 40th Annual B. A. A. Marathon Classic



By a Staff Photographer

Dave Komonen, Winner 1934 — Paul de Bruyn, Winner 1932 — James P. Henigan, Winner 1931 — Clarence De Mar, Winner 1930 — Johnny Kelley, Winner 1935 — Pat Dengis — Gordon Norman — Leslie Pawson, Winner 1933



By a Staff Artist

Red Sox Return To Fenway For Series Monday

By Edwin Rumill

Boston's own Red Sox, the American League's most colorful baseball outfit, returns to Fenway Park on Monday to open a four-game series with the Washington Senators. The Senators, managed by the former local favorite and pilot, Bucky Harris, have won three of their first four starts, including two from the Yankees.

As the annual Patriiots' Day B. A. A. Marathon will be run Monday, the Sox and Senators are scheduled to play morning and afternoon games, thus giving ball fans the opportunity to watch the runners. The morning game begins at 10:15 o'clock and the afternoon contest at 3:15.

The Senators stay in town through Tuesday and Wednesday, playing single games with the Sox both days. It will be Washington's last appearance here until May 23.

The Red Sox are off to a great start in the pennant race, thanks to a combination of hard hitting and effective pitching. Joe Cronin will probably be out of action for at least four weeks, but the new lineup of Werber at third, McNair at shortstop and Almada in right field, looked classy against the Yankees yesterday. Werber didn't feel at home in the outfield and is happy to be relieved of the responsibility. Almada played fine ball through the training season and deserves a regular chance. McNair is a much better shortstop than third baseman.

Although picked to finish in the second division, the Senators will cause plenty of trouble. Bolstered by the addition of several new youngsters, Bucky Harris's club has unlimited possibilities if it gets a fair amount of pitching. It opened the eyes of the baseball world by winning its first two games from the Yanks, one of the four flag favorites.

Bees Face Giants

Meanwhile, the Bees continue their series with the Giants at National League Field. Single games are scheduled for today and tomorrow, both starting at 3 o'clock. All week-end Bees games will get under way at that time. Only week-day contests begin at 3:15.

The Bees actually looked good yesterday in losing their home opener to the Giants. The local pitching was weak, but the remainder of Bill McKechnie's team appeared much improved over the outfit that represented Boston in the National League last season.

It seems that Bob Quinn never gets a favorable break in the weather. A cold wind, blowing in from the northwest, kept yesterday's opening-day crowd at the National League Field down to about 4000. Hard-working Bob deserves better treatment than that.

* * *

Visiting clubs spoiled home-club debuts in six major league cities yesterday. The White Sox disappointed a crowd of about 33,000 Navin Field rooters by beating the Tigers. The Red Sox ruined the Yankees' bow at Yankee Stadium. Washington took part in the ceremonies at Shibe Park and then went out and beat the Athletics, Cleveland beat the Browns at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis. In the National League, the Giants set back the Bees, and Chuck Dressen's Reds ganged into Wrigley Field to show up the champion Cubs in front of a small-sized home gathering. Only the Brooklyn Dodgers, who beat the Phillies at Ebbets Field, came through for the home folks.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Hal Trosky, Indians—His home run and double drove in five runs against Browns.

John Whitehead, White Sox—Spoiled Tigers opening by holding world champions to seven scattered hits.

Jimmy Deshong, Senators—Set the Athletics down with two hits.

Babe Herman, Reds—Hit home run and single to drive in three runs and score twice against Cubs.

Bob Grove, Red Sox—Shut out Yankees with two singles, both by Lou Gehrig.

Bill Terry, Giants—Cracked out pinch double in sixth to clean loaded sacks in game with Bees.

Babe Phelps, Dodgers—Drove in winning run against Phils with his third single of game in tenth inning.

Sporting Around The Hub

Courage of Bill Terry

THE right hit at the right time, but the wrong place. That is what Bill Terry, Giants manager, provided yesterday. It was the home opening of the Boston Bees, the Bees were leading, 3 to 2, with Carl Hubbell pitching for the Giants. Three New Yorkers were on base and Terry inserted himself into the game to bat for Hubbell. The answer was a double, scoring three men and clinching the game.

Staff Photo

Bill Terry

That is baseball, a display of courage seldom invited by choice. The big fellow might have struck out, hit into a double play or failed in another way, and the consequences might have been severe. Hubbell is the best of the New York hurling staff, and it was a daring act on the part of the manager to remove the ace pitcher and place himself in such a spot.

The bleak cold winds that swept through the cement grandstand were no more chilling than that double of Terry's. It was the sort of heroic stunt that makes baseball. It sent the paltry gathering of less than 4000 Boston fans home gnashing their teeth in disappointment and goes on the record book as little more than a base hit.

Had that hard hit ball been offered to the fans at the Polo Grounds, Big Bill certainly would have capitalized in personal tribute. Here it simply won a ball game, but could not very well be appreciated or enjoyed by Boston fans. And think how his judgment would have been criticized had he failed to come through!

Here and There

Two games have been added to the Boston University baseball schedule . . . Waseda University representatives from Japan will play B. U. on Alumni Field, June 4, and Lowell Textile will come here on May 14 . . . Yesterday the Terriers were beaten on the Rhode Island State College diamond, 5 to 2 . . . Dartmouth oarsmen are preparing for a dual race with Cornell . . . Coach Jim Smith of the Union Boat Club of Boston has charge of the Green crew . . . Again, Representative George Demeter of Boston will be on hand to crown the winner of the B. A. A. marathon on Monday with the traditional laurel wreath.

Women Golfers Start; Southern Beats Champions

A cold, sweeping wind did not stop the women golfers yesterday . . . They played matches in three divisions on Greater Boston courses . . . In the first division, Southern District upset the 1935 champion district, Midland, 7 to 2, at Marshfield . . . At Salem, Northern defeated Middlesex, 5 to 4, and Central scored a 5-to-4 victory over The Country Club at Pine Brook Valley . . . The individual feature of the day was the 40-45—85 turned in by Rosamond Vahey of the Middlesex team at Salem . . . The second group of matches in this spring series will take place next Tuesday, weather permitting.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	2	1	.667
Chicago	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
Cincinnati	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	2	.333
Boston	1	3	.250
Brooklyn	1	3	.250

Results April 17

New York 6, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 12, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 innings).
One game postponed.

Over 200 Runners Await Crack of Gun

By Leavitt Morris

When, at meridian Monday, a pistol resounds o'er hill and dale of Hopkinton, more than 200 pairs of sturdy legs will leap to the start on that long and twisting trek to Boston town, some 26 miles, 385 yards away. With the crack of a gun, stampede of feet, the 40th American Marathon Race under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association will be under way.

About 2½ hours later the name of the winner will be flashed to thousands of people who have been anxiously awaiting the outcome. And thus again another chapter of this Greek classic will have been written on the road that winds and climbs through Franklin, Natick, Wellesley, and into Boston's Exeter Street.

Olympic Tryout

Foremost of the many traditional features of the marathon Monday is the fact that this race will serve as a United States Olympic tryout. This year, more than ever, runners seem to be out to have their names inscribed in the annals of Uncle Sam as America's representative in the Olympic games at Berlin.

The distance of the course conforms with the Olympic regulations which take their requirements from the ancient Grecian historical run from the Plains of Marathon to Athens by the soldier runner, Pheidippides, bearing news of the victory in 490 B. C.

The Olympic title is the cherished ambition of every long-distance runner, and in the Patriots' Day race every contender will have his eye toward that goal.

Among those whom experts pick to make the Olympic grade are Pat Dengis, Baltimore, Md., Johnny Kelley, Arlington, Mass., and Les Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I. All these men are veteran marathoners and have made excellent showings in previous runs.

De Mar Always a Favorite

Notwithstanding the fact that these long distance plodders will be among the favorites, many eyes will be focused on Clarence De Mar, seven times winner of these B. A. A. affairs. This veteran of veterans probably knows more about the exacting course than any other entrant. If it is a hot day, many won't be surprised if he races over the finish line ahead of the field, for it is on these scorchers that he excels, while, on the other hand, other topnotchers, such as Kelley, Pawson and Dengis, run much more effectively under cool temperatures.

Last year's winner was Johnny Kelley. His time was 2h. 32m. 7 2-5s., just 1m. 5 4-5s. slower than the course record set by Pawson in 1933. Dengis came in second and was clocked in 2h. 34m. 11 1-5s.

Paul de Bruyn, winner of the race in 1932, has gone to Germany where he expects to make the German marathon team.

Has No Equal

The B. A. A. Marathon has no equal in the United States. The race has grown in interest and in volume since its beginning in 1897 when only a few runners thudded less than 25 miles. In 1900 Canada contributed the first international triumph to the affair by entering three runners which grabbed off the first three places. The winner was J. J. Caffrey of Hamilton, Ont. He crossed the line first again the next year, 1901, in 2h. 39m. 23 2-5s., thus running the 25-mile route from Ashland to Boston in less time than the record previously set by R. J. McDonald of Cambridge in 1898.

His record for the 25 miles stood until 1907 when Tom Longboat, a full-blooded Onondaga brave from Toronto lowered the mark to 2h. 24m. 24s.

Records Tumble

From that time on the records began to fall and change in rapid succession. The Indian's mark was wiped away by De Mar in 1911, and in turn De Mar's mark was supplanted by Mike Ryan of New York. Ryan was able to hang on to his record of 2h:21m:18 1-5s. until 1921, when Frank Zuna of Newark established the mark of 2h:18m:57 3-5s.

Then in 1922 De Mar came out of hibernation and spurted across the finish line in 2h: 18m: 10s. to reclaim the record. Not contented with this feat, De Mar was again victor in 1923 and 1924. In 1927 and 1928 he came back stronger than ever to sweep everything before him for impressive victories. Then they said he was through. But in 1930 De Mar crashed through again to complete the most sensational record any marathoner has ever compiled.

And so each year this race offers new lore. New runners will mingle with the old; new records will be made; but the glamour and tradition of the B. A. A. Marthon will linger on for ages.

Kiphuth Seeks To Regain World Swimming Title

Bob Kiphuth, short and stocky Yale swimming coach, and mentor for the 1936 United States Olympic team, in a hurried trip to Boston last night, predicted that this year's swimming group should be one of the finest ever to represent America in Olympic competition.

Coach Kiphuth was here to serve as the evening instructor for the Boston Aquatic Institute which has been held at the Boston Y. M. C. A. the past week, under the supervision of some of New England's leading swimming coaches.

The three-time Olympic coach said that in his opinion the United States should go places next August. "Japan, of course," he said, "will offer us the stiffest kind of opposition, but I feel it will not be any runaway as it was in 1932 when we won only one out of the five events. The Japanese will be favored because they are the present world champions."

"Prior to Japan's entrance into Olympic swimming," Coach Kiphuth pointed out, "the United States had no trouble. And it was a foregone conclusion that we would win. That attitude caused a let down, and when Japan entered the picture we were swept off our feet."

On approximately the 12th of June, 25 of America's top swimmers have been invited to spend three weeks at Yale as guests of the Yale Athletic Association. Here they will receive the expert tutorage of Coach Kiphuth, as well as having the opportunity to practice in the 50-meter pool which is the distance of the Olympic course. From this point, they will move on to Rocky Point, R. I., for the tryouts which take place on July 9, 10 and 11. On the evening after the last tryout a committee will select the teams which will represent Uncle Sam in the Olympics. The group will sail from New York on July 15.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	3	0	1.000
Boston	3	0	1.000
Washington	3	1	.750
Cleveland	2	1	.667
Detroit	1	2	.333
New York	1	3	.250
St. Louis	0	3	.000
Philadelphia	0	3	.000

Results April 17

Washington 3, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 8, New York 0.
Cleveland 13, St. Louis 10 (10 innings).
Chicago 5, Detroit 3.

Dorothy Round Wins

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Dorothy E. Round won the Melbury tennis tournament today, defeating Katherine E. Stammers, 0—6, 6—4, 6—3, in an all-British final.

Element of Mystery Enters Final U. S. Olympic Tryouts

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—An exciting addition to any good spectacle, the element of mystery, was added to the final Olympic track and field trials today by New York's park commissioner, Robert Moses and his assistants.

The final tryouts are slated for Randall's Island stadium, July 10-11, but to date Commissioner Moses has denied, requests of reporters or photographers to inspect the scene and determine whether there actually is a sports arena under construction. The commissioner insists there is and that it will be finished in time for the trials.

Meanwhile, there is reason to believe the American Olympic Committee will reconsider its plan to hold the tryouts here, not particularly because of doubts about the Stadium's readiness but because of the anti-Nazi opposition in New York. Recent developments, including the ouster of Charles L. Ornstein from the committee, have not diminished the objections to America's participation in the Olympics under Nazi Germany's auspices. Failure of the Olympic final basketball tryouts to show their expected profit, or any profit at all, has increased apprehension over the drawing power of the track and field trials.

This may lead to selection of either the Harvard Stadium or Palmer Stadium, Princeton, for the final tryouts, despite the recent announcement by William J. Bingham of Harvard, chairman of the Olympic and track and field committee, that Randall's Island definitely has been elected. Bingham and other officials consider New York the logical spot, providing no special risks arise, inasmuch as the American team sails from New York for Germany on July 15.

Attempts by this writer to see and report on progress on the Randall's Island stadium today met with complete confusion.

Allyn R. Jennings, assistant to Commissioner Moses in charge of maintenance operation, discussed vaguely the plans for the stadium, pointed out that "a reporter, having no technical knowledge of construction, could not tell how far progress on the stadium had gone." Anyway, he said, permission to see the stadium would have to be granted by James A. Sherry, chief clerk of the department of parks.

Sherry disagreed with Jennings, saying permission would have to come from W. R. C. Wood, who is in charge of construction, from W. Earle Andrews, general superintendent, or from Commissioner Moses.

Wood also refused to grant permission, Andrews was "gone for the day" and the commissioner, called on the telephone by Jennings, agreed that "a reporter couldn't tell anyway," and denied the permit.

Since New York's bid for the trials, the stadium has undergone several astonishing changes.

Originally, New York was given preference over Dallas, Philadelphia, Chicago, Princeton and other bidders, on the condition that Randall's Island stadium would seat 60,000 spectators and provide standing room for 40,000 more.

Jennings said today that it "will accommodate 36,000 when completed."

Bill Bingham, manager of the Olympic track team, stated this morning that he will inspect the Randall Island project on June 20 and if, in his opinion, all will not be in readiness for the final tryouts, July 10 and 11, he has the right to shift them. Should he elect to shift the tryouts at that time he will have a period of 20 days in which to notify all concerned.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Paul Dean blanked Chicago Cubs, 1-0, on Medwick's home run for first victory of season.

Three Years Ago

Wilmer Allison, Cliff Sutter, John Van Ryn and George Lott selected to represent United States in Davis Cup tennis match against Mexico.

Five Years Ago

Columbia varsity crew defeated Navy oarsmen by 1½ lengths on Harlem River.

Amusements

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Plan for World Flag Revived As League Occupies New Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—With the opening of the new and permanent home of the League of Nations, the project of an international flag has been revived. Certainly a flag is a symbol, and if individual peoples find something inspiring in the national emblem of unity, should not the union of peoples rally round an international emblem?

In League circles there has for some time been considerable talk of such a flag. It will be remembered that a few years ago a Dutch philanthropist offered a prize for the most suitable design, and no fewer than 3000 were entered in the competition. They were exhibited at Brussels, and five of them were chosen by a jury. These projects were examined by the delegations and together with some 300 others were exhibited in the hall at Geneva.

This initiative was of a private character and no delegate has summoned up sufficient courage to make a definite proposal.

A Noticeable Omission

Theodore Ruyssen, the secretary general of the International Union of League of Nations Societies, in the Tribune des Nations, strongly urges the need of such a flag. He remarks that often the absence of such an emblem has been inconvenient. Thus at the International Press Exhibition at Cologne, flags floated over all the stands, except that of the League. Whenever it is customary to display flags every official building in Geneva is beflagged, except the League building.

The Red Cross Society has its particular symbol, designed to identify it and to protect it from attacks in the execution of its mission. Is it not possible to suppose the League engaged on urgent and dangerous missions? May not the time come when it may send messengers over countries at war, by the speediest means of locomotion, namely, in airplanes? And should it not be possible for these airplanes to bear a universally recognized distinguishing mark?

Had to Improvise Flag

M. Ruyssen remarks that the League, in the fulfillment of its functions, has had to improvise flags. For example, when it was administering the Saar before the plebiscite, it adopted the colors of the Saar itself, which floated above the edifices occupied by the commission. In the Leticia dispute, the matter was more difficult. It could not display the flag of either party; and it was compelled to improvise a flag—a white flag on which the name of the League figured in blue letters.

As is properly pointed out, whatever may be thought of the significance, sometimes good and sometimes bad, given to banners, they are so necessary in many circumstances, that not only nations but cities, not only cities but societies, sporting, professional, religious, choose their colors. There is scarcely a school or a club which does not adopt some special sign. Only the League of Nations is without a flag.

Would Help League Cause

Flags have often been used in stirring up warlike passions. Why should a flag not be used to represent pacific intentions? The national idea has been stimulated; why not the international idea?

It may not be easy to fix upon the right sign; it must be simple, must resemble no other, must be striking, and really symbolize for the masses world co-operation, and the highest aspirations of mankind. There can be no doubt that a League flag would greatly help the League cause, and therefore it is worth while making the attempt to select such a flag.

Over the first Assembly held in the new Palace of the League of Nations, the world flag should fly.

Motor Accidents In Shanghai Show Decided Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Though Shanghai has more motor vehicles than at any previous time in his history, records of the Shanghai Municipal Police for the past year show a definite decline in the accident rate with only 9632 accidents and 85 fatalities for 1935, as compared with 13,557 accidents and 120 deaths for 1934, in the International Settlement.

This is a result of no drastic punishments, nor is there any speed limit whatever, but the police have been careful in administering traffic regulations and there has been good voluntary co-operation on the part of drivers.

Oldest New Testament Manuscripts Edited

Full text of codex of main Epistles of Paul to be shown in volume of magnificent printing, now in publication.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Striking confirmation of the general integrity of the text of the Bible" is seen by Sir Frederic Kenyon, formerly director of the British Museum, in a series of newly-discovered ancient papyri, the oldest New Testament manuscripts in the world, which he is now engaged in making available for students.

The Monitor representative found Sir Frederic in the midst of the fascinating task of passing for publication the final proofs of a magnificent volume containing the full text of a papyrus codex covering the main Epistles of St. Paul, the Apostle.

Prolonged Search Made

The discovery of this version has been the outcome of prolonged research among masses of yellowing papyri in varying degrees of disintegration, brought to light by fellaheen treasure seekers among the ruins of early civilization in central Egypt.

There has thus become available for the first time in history an almost complete manuscript of the original epistles dating to within 200 years of the beginning of the Christian era. That is about a century earlier than the date of the oldest existing parchment versions, or codexes, the famous Sinaiticus and Vaticanus.

These papyri were among the most treasured possessions of the early Christians. Printing being then unknown, they were written out with infinite pains upon sheets of papyrus, a kind of ancient paper made from the pith of a reed growing in the swamps of the river Nile.

Stored in Earthen Pots

Each church or monastery in those times endeavored to get as complete a set as possible of the books of the New Testament.

These copies were ordinarily stored in earthen pots, where the desiccating air of the desert so dried them that in some rare instances—as with those that have fallen into the skilled hands of Sir Frederic Kenyon—it has been possible to restore them almost completely.

The writing is in the Greek language of the period. It is in ink, originally black and still so little faded as to be comparatively easily decipherable.

World-Famous Collection

The manuscripts now about to appear consist of double sheets collectively forming a large single quire, which was folded upon itself in the middle so as to make a loose-paged book about 11 inches long by 6½ inches wide. Sir Frederic thinks there must have been originally 104 pages of which 86 have come into his hands.

Of these 86 pages, 56 are the property of Mr. A. Chester Beatty, an American citizen, who is the owner of a world-famous collection of ancient manuscripts, western as well as oriental. The remaining 30 sheets have been lent by the University of Michigan for which they have been published by Prof. H. A. Sanders.

It is hoped that some of the missing sheets may yet be brought to light in other collections. Seven are missing at the beginning of the series, causing a corresponding hiatus at the end. Two other sheets are also missing near the beginning, and a corresponding two near the end.

An Interesting Point

The complete series, Sir Frederic said, contained all the Epistles of St. Paul except only what are known as the "Pastoral" Epistles, namely, those to Timothy, Titus and Philemon.

An interesting point is that the Epistle to the Hebrews, which in the Authorized Version of the Bible is placed last among St. Paul's Epistles, is here given a position of honor next to that of the Romans, which is regarded as St. Paul's chief letter. This fact is of more than curious note since it appears to show that the community for which it was written entertained no doubt that the Epistle to the Hebrews was rightly attributed to St. Paul.

Doxology Passage Transposed

Another difference from the texts hitherto known is in connection with Chapter 16 of the Epistle to the Romans. This chapter in the Authorized Version ends with a "doxology" (verses 25-27). This passage in the present series is transposed so as to form the conclusion of Chapter 15 where it fits in more appropriately with the rest of the text.

This tends to confirm a view long held by some commentators to the effect that the remainder of Chapter 16 did not form part of St. Paul's original Epistle, but was added subsequently from what may well have been letters written by St. Paul to others.

Such differences as these, and there are many others, though minor individually, are regarded by Sir Frederic as collectively of much importance. As a whole they tend, he finds, to support the Revised rather than the Authorized Version. While independent of the texts of all other known Bible manuscripts, they approach most nearly to the older rather than to the newer.

Slips Made in Copying

This is easily explained, when it is remembered that slips were always liable to be made by the ancient scribes who made the copies. These slips in themselves led to other changes. Not only did subsequent copyists endeavor to correct those of them that were obvious, and often did this wrongly, thus getting further from, instead of nearer to, the original wording, but other minor changes were also liable to be made in order to introduce conventional phrases, or to make the text more easily intelligible.

That such variations should arise was only to be anticipated in the centuries before the accepted version was rendered permanent by printing. The fact, therefore, that the very old version contained in these newly discovered papyri brings the reader a step nearer to the story as originally written is expected by experts like Sir Frederic Kenyon to prove of no little value as evidence for the authenticity of the general narrative.

The Verses Shown

The verses in the part of the manuscript illustrated are from II Corinthians 1: 1-6, as follows:

Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timothy our brother, unto the church of God which is at Corinth, with all the saints which are in all Achaia:

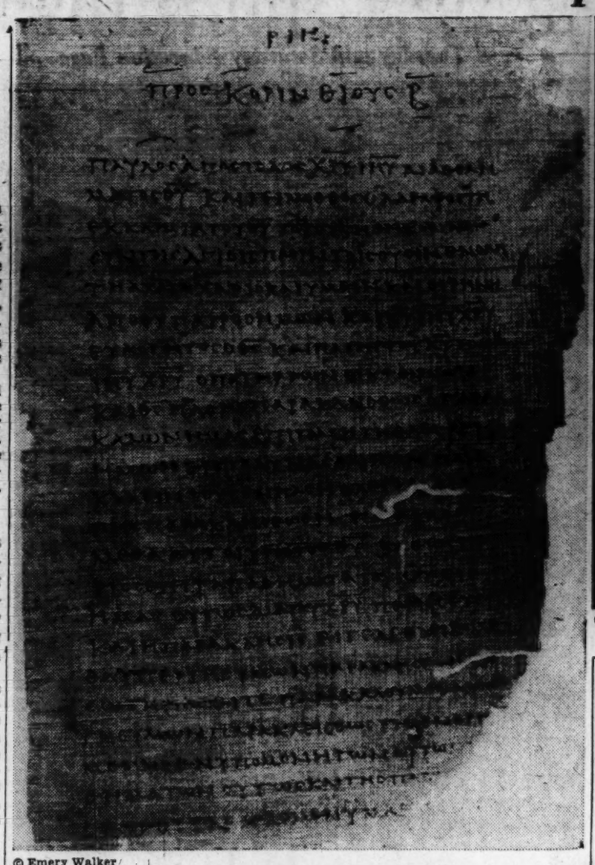
2. Grace be to you and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

3. Blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort;

4. Who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted with God.

5. For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation also aboundeth by Christ.

6. And whether he be afflicted, it is for your consolation and salvation, which is effectual in the enduring of the same sufferings which we also suffer: or whether we be comforted, it is for your consolation and salvation.



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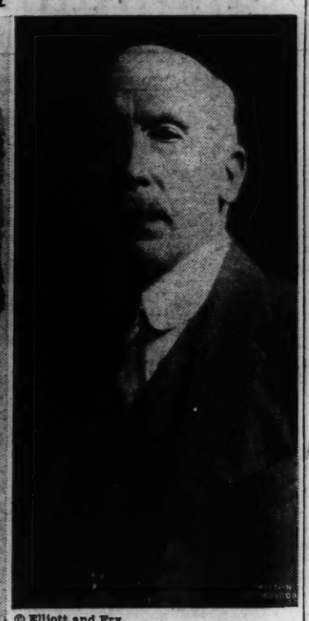
Part of Ancient Papyrus Investigated

British Expert on Manuscripts Finds "Striking Confirmation" of the Integrity of Bible Texts



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Sir Frederic Kenyon

New Zealand Asks Empire Conference On Defense Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A roundtable conference between representatives of the British Commonwealth of Nations on questions of defense and other vital problems is favored by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Michael J. Savage, who considers that such a conference should lay down a general policy of development.

"Naturally I should like to see the conference held in New Zealand," says Mr. Savage, "but the wishes of all parties must be considered. A talk on common problems is much needed. At the present time we do not know enough about what Great Britain is doing, and Great Britain does not know enough about what we are doing, and that also applies to other parts of the Empire.

"For instance, we do not know what they are doing in Australia to any great extent. I notice that there is a possibility, according to a newspaper report, of British Ministers visiting the dominions. If they do come, and come only to express their own ideas about things—which may be capsized when they get back—we won't get very far. They should have some authority behind them, and some ideas."

Mr. Savage added that when representatives of the British Empire meet they should begin at the beginning, and the beginning meant the filling in of the empty spaces, not with struggling wage-earners, but with people using the land and developing industries.

South Africa Acts To Put Minerals On World Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—A policy designed to promote development of South Africa's base mineral resources has been adopted by the Government.

A representative of the Government who was sent overseas to investigate markets for six months, is this year to be dispatched to Europe on a permanent appointment to establish an office. He will travel on the Continent and in Britain, opening up markets for all South African base mineral products, including chrome, corundum, manganese and asbestos.

According to Patrick Duncan, Minister of Mines, there is a big market for South African manganese and a considerable output is expected. In the Postmasburg district of the Transvaal the Government has recently acquired a private railway line at a cost of £117,359 which will serve an area rich in manganese deposits.

It is estimated that the world's consumption of manganese ore amounts to 3,500,000 tons a year and it is considered that South Africa should be able to obtain an annual share of at least 500,000 tons.

In connection with the development of the base mineral industry various projects are being considered by a departmental committee and geological surveys are being made throughout the country.

Opposition Slows India's Drive On Communist Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Despite repressive efforts of the Government of India toward Communist propaganda, there is evidence of the spreading of Communist influence throughout the land.

The police lately raided the headquarters in Bombay of the Communist Party of India. They then arrested, among others, a Sikh Communist propagandist who was formerly in California, and seized a quantity of literature.

Police Raid Houses

Since then the police have raided a number of houses in different cities of the United Provinces, the central and largest provincial area in British India, and are stated to have discovered in them supplementary information which, together with the papers already seized, reveals the existence of a widespread conspiracy.

Meanwhile, a persistent effort is being made by the Congress Party to undo the powers by which the Government of India is endeavoring to deal with the menace. There is in India an old-standing law which enables the authorities to proscribe associations which encourage people to commit acts of violence or have for their object interference with the administration of the law or constitute a danger to the public peace.

Stand Firm for Law

Under this law the authorities can "declare unlawful" such bodies, and they have for some time so declared the Communist Party of India and its subsidiaries to be unlawful. It has been only by use of this law that the Government has been able to keep abreast of the activities of the Communist organization.

The Congress Party in the Indian Legislature is promoting a bill to repeal this law. In successive votes upon it the attackers have so far obtained a small majority over the defense. The Government is hindering the progress of the measure by all the means at its disposal under the Constitution, and the bill has consequently been under debate for more than a year.

Italians Miss Tourist Trade Turned Away by Wartimes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The war with Ethiopia and sanctions have brought to a standstill the once prosperous Italian tourist trade.

In all the big cities formerly visited by the largest number of foreign tourists the hotels are empty. No "caravans" of foreigners are guided through the almost deserted picture galleries and museums of Rome, Florence, Naples and Venice. Those thousands of Italians who lived off the tourist trade have passed through a hard winter.

Although the prospects are not bright, there is everywhere hope that the spring will bring better times and renewed influx of foreigners.

In former years, even in the winter months, there was always an important contingent of British, American and German art lovers, who often made Rome or Florence their homes for several months. There are still a number of American students who, despite the Ethiopian war and sanctions, are studying art in this city, which has no equal in treasures. They find the traditional charming Italian hospitality, warm houses, easy rail communications and plentiful food, although they find that everything is dearer.

The increased cost of living and the absence of meat from the hotels' and restaurants' menus twice a week are to visitors outward signs of the hard times through which Italy is now passing. Otherwise life seems mainly as pleasant as usual.

The opera season is the same. All the theaters are open. There is now in Rome a cinema where foreign films (mostly American) are shown in their original versions.

Naturally, most of the British who loved Rome, Florence or the Italian Riviera so much in former times have not returned to their favorite towns. Not that they had anything to fear from the population. Except for a few noisy demonstrations by university students in October and November of last year, Rome has been a quiet city. Foreigners have not been molested. Some English names have been removed from shop windows. In Florence some beautiful houses and villas belonging to British subjects are closed. Some of them have even been sold, while other owners are awaiting better times to return to the places they have occupied for decades.

Some of the biggest hotels in Rome have been kept open because the authorities have forbidden their proprietors to close them. The Government is subsidizing the hotel owners to permit them to live through the present hard times.

In a still worse situation are the small tradesmen of antique shops, of which the Italian capital is full and of peddlers who used to sell to tourists.

The large number of men called to the colors, especially wage-earners, has naturally been the cause of inconvenience to many families. The latter are, however, drawing some comfort from the remittances they are receiving from the young soldiers in East Africa.

Yet people show no signs of weakness or discontent. They seem to accept the situation with philosophical self-sacrifice.

Canadian Trade Ahead During Fiscal Year

OTTAWA, April 17 (AP)—Canadian trade jumped ahead in the fiscal year ending in March, as shown by the National Revenue Department. The Government closed its books at the year end with an export balance of $202,720,269.

Exports of Canadian products in the 12-month period totaled $765,663,032 and imports, $562,942,763. In the year ending March 31, 1935, exports were valued at $659,899,994 and imports, $522,416,844.

A break-down of imports showed slightly less than half entered Canada free — $252,995,921. Dutiable goods had a value of $309,946,842.

New Zealand Bill Puts All Industries On 40-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Legislation forecast by the Minister of Employment, Henry Armstrong, indicates the Labor Government's intention to make the 40-hour week general in the Dominion's industries.

One of the first Government measures to be introduced will contain a mandatory provision that the Arbitration Court, which deals with awards relating to labor conditions, must within three months of the passing of the statute, declare a 40-hour week for all workers covered by existing awards.

State Sets Example

The State, as the largest labor-employing medium in New Zealand, is setting the example by at once adopting this standard in its public works, on which there are 10,500 employees of the artisan and laboring classes.

Railway transport is a state monopoly, and the 16,000 employees of this department, according to the Minister of Railways, Daniel Sullivan, will as soon as possible enjoy the advantage of a 40-hour week. Next will be the Post and Telegraph Department's 10,000 workers.

Overtime Opposed

It is made plain that the reduction in the working week is to be made as effective as possible by the employment of additional staff, and that overtime payments must be kept down to a minimum.

Employers were not taken unawares by the Government's pronouncement, and their spokesmen declare that it means higher prices for manufactured goods and many services.

National Socialist Groups Barred By Dutch Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Following information that several German organizations in the Netherlands have not adhered to rules of conduct requiring them to be nonparty and nonpolitical, the Government here has taken steps to disband them.

These organizations were German National Socialist affiliations, which are illegal in this country.

In the Netherlands only purely local and independent organizations of German citizens are permitted. They may not be linked together nor have any connection with German central organizations. These unions may not have party names, or possess a party or political character.

This clear definition of legal German organizations was set up some years ago when the activity of Germans here induced the Netherland authorities to watch their movements closely. Foreign citizens residing in the Netherlands are also prohibited, on penalty of expulsion, from interfering in the internal political situation and from being publicly engaged in politics.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

No Discipline Problem

When Children and Desks Are Not Screwed Down

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Los Angeles Board of Education last year took a daring and drastic step. It built a school building of a new type. Designed by the architect Richard Neutra, not monumentally and massively, but in close and simple relation to the earth, it is built with rooms opening directly upon their own sunny out-of-door space, so that the children may live their school day freely, naturally, out of doors, no longer caged in orderly rows as they used to be.

The Corona Avenue Public School at Bell, an outlying district of Los Angeles, thus takes an important step toward the liberation of the child. Educators, from Froebel to John Dewey onward, had been urging that the child be allowed freedom for spontaneous, normal, self-expression and unhampered development. Many teachers were ready for this. But the school buildings and the school rooms were not. In many a school the desks, the chairs and correspondingly their occupants, are still screwed to the floor.

Glorified Sandpile

This new school makes a new use of the out-of-door region. The space outside is to be lived in, worked in, used, enjoyed. It provides too an abundant sandy covering which is a natural plastic material welcome to the hand of the child.

Living their day mainly out of doors, children may talk and laugh freely. The voice need not be hushed or forbidden. Hammers may ring upon wood; feet may run and bodies leap without disturbing the others. Under the earlier school regimes, children spent their time and energy being "good" or "naughty," alternately praised, admonished, and punished. Here the children are busy being comfortable and effortlessly themselves.

"The discipline is much easier," commented the principal of the school, Mrs. Georgina Ritchie. Then she had an afterthought. "In fact, there is no problem of discipline," she added.

Her further comments, after nearly a year in the new building, are also significant. Only a part of the complete building plan has so far been executed. There is still an old building, of traditional form and type, in use on the campus. "The children of the new building," says Mrs. Ritchie, "are much busier. They concentrate better."

Absorbed in School Business

The fact is evident in the photographs shown on this page. Such was their attention to the work in hand, that only the teacher was not too busy to notice the photographer.

The children are delighted with their new school. They are much freer human beings; there is much more of the feeling of home; less the sense of an institution. Freed from unnatural restraint, the children develop normally without the necessity of artificial focus upon a teacher. Dramas, stage setting design, painting, clay work, and many other manual activities, take place out of doors. A step within under the roof, is the quiet school room, informal and uncluttered, a place for books and study.

Public School Buildings That Have Caught Up With Teaching Methods. The Corona Avenue School in Los Angeles, Calif., Finds That a Year of Work in This Modern Structure, Which Was Built With Modern Teaching Methods in Mind, Has Proved a Period of Definite Progress. The Building Is Also Designed to Make Full Use of the California Sunshine

Camp Letter Box

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Iowa

Dear Friends:

A vacation in a summer camp is an experience in the life of an adolescent which stands out vividly for years to come. Our daughter had the privilege of attending a summer camp for three seasons. The first two seasons were at a Camp Fire Girls' camp. It was located in a state park known throughout the State for its beautiful stone ledges and attractive woods. She went with a neighborhood group of girls. They had their own cabin and chaperon. Everything was well organized and the fee very reasonable.

To a child who had never been away from home, many valuable lessons were gained. The most important was self-reliance. She soon learned to have more confidence in her own ability and to make her own decisions. How to live with girls harmoniously was a lesson in itself. The rules for good housekeeping were helpful.

The next summer she attended an exclusive camp for girls for two months at a camp 500 miles from home. This was another beautiful camp along the edge of a lake. By this time she was a full-fledged camp girl, and entered all the activities which the camp offered with more anticipation and enthusiasm than she would have enjoyed if this had been her first experience of camp life.

There were lessons in cooking, archery, tennis and swimming; long walks through the woods studying bird life; numerous picnics by moonlight and daily horseback rides to the near-by town. Water sports seemed to stand out this year as the favorite pastime. A capable swiming teacher did wonders for our daughter. Having fallen in the water when she was a child she was afraid of water and we had not been able to teach her to swim. Instructions in life saving and first aid were valuable lessons. In both camps much stress was laid on good sportsmanship.

As a parent of a camper I feel words are inadequate to express the many benefits a child derives from a vacation camp. Camp offers a daily, instructive routine which keeps them occupied and the nearness to nature is an incentive for a higher viewpoint of life. Last but not least, how beautiful home looks to them when they are back again on their own camp ground.

(Mrs.) C. G.

Visiting a Persian Country School

A Step Ahead, But Still Memorizing, Not Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS A country awakens, it desires to learn. The wise of the East wish to add the knowledge of the West to their own; but the ordinary man only wants to grasp, avidly and quickly, the tricks by which Europeans have made themselves masters of material things. Unfortunately he despises and is ashamed of his own culture.

As learning is expensive and suitable teachers few, education can only penetrate slowly into a country where distances between cities are considerable and where there are many isolated hamlets. While Tehran, the capital, has good schools, there are thousands of remote villages where no one can read.

Fifty miles my car had to go, along rough roads, or mere tracks, until it arrived at a town of 3000 people where there was a Government school for boys, and a school for girls founded by the Bahois. The approach was beautiful, as for about three miles flowering almonds shone above the mud walls. The village, as a whole, was not pleased to be visited by a foreign woman, for it was very conservative. But I was welcomed by the head teacher, a man who, in his young days, had taught only the Koran and a few poems of Sa'di. He had welcomed the new learning with enthusiasm and now had two young men to help him with mathematics, history and geography.

Still Memorizing

In this school, as in many others, each class was provided with a book which had several pages devoted to a variety of subjects, the Shah, wheat, Great Darius, Tehran, rice, Persian music and so on. As I went into the top class (boys of 10 to 16) the master handed me one of these books and asked me to examine the students on any of the subjects.

On the wall hung a map of Persia. "Where does rice grow?" I asked the biggest boy. He got up quickly and began at great speed to repeat, word for word, the pages about rice. "Show us on the map where it grows." He could not, but merely began the pages afresh. "Does it grow here or here?" I asked, pointing to the shores of the Caspian Sea and the valley of the Zayendeh River, near Ispahan. He did not know for he had never looked at the map. That was typical of education throughout the school. The scholars learned to read their very difficult language, for there are many letters and more sounds, they learned to write, sometimes beautifully, for Persian script can be an art as well as a useful craft, and they learned to memorize. But of reasoning, that most fundamental part of education, they knew nothing.

They were very proud of their good memories and everyone wished to repeat poems, which Persians do not speak in an ordinary way but with a special singing rhythm. Then indeed the class woke up. The boys became excited. Poetry was not dull, it was not something for girls, cranks or high-brow professors. It was not something external to everyday life but part of the ordinary minutes that make up the ordinary day.

The schoolhouse, divided into two parts, was pleasantly situated between a garden in front with vine trellises and one behind with 10-foot roses, apricots and mulberries. From one to the other, under a covered passage between the buildings, flowed a clear stream.

Headmaster Eager to Progress

The boys, class by class, went into the front garden and did their drill, preference being given to those who wore the official khaki clothes. The drilling was the basis on which the Shah would later turn them into soldiers. They ended by singing the national anthem. This was important for by it there was being created, gradually, loyalty to Persia as a country, instead of only to their own town, their own district. The words were teaching them brotherliness and respect instead of scorn, dislike and suspicion, for people who lived in far-away cities.

The headmaster took me to a large room where his servant had prepared refreshment. There he explained his views. He knew Persia could learn much from the West, but he was equally certain that we could learn something from Persia—spiritual values, a fine friendliness which he would like to extend to all peoples, and if it could be captured again the old hospitality which contact with Europeans had diminished, dulled, a magnificent hospitality with a fine bloom that Europe had never known. He knew that, in many ways, the education in his school was deficient, but the knowledge of reading and writing would allow the students to understand the world, as soon as enough books were translated into Persian.

His greatest regret was that so many peasants could not afford to keep their children at school for more than two years, although the fees were so small. He wanted education to be free, for girls as well as for boys, and hoped that his little town, almost lost in the desert, was one of the oases that would change Persia.

O. E. MERRITT-HAWKES

Acting-Clothes

The Effective Use of Color—With Economy

A previous article on this subject was published Jan. 4, 1936.

By C. E. Bridget-Blake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Penarth, Wales

WHEN we bought new material, we chose it to suit the character and play under consideration, but we were careful to choose from a range of colors that would harmonize with the costumes we already possessed. We were careful also to select patterns which looked well by day and yet kept their color at night, for day and night performances were equally important to us.

Black we used sparingly, for it will not blend with color; we preferred to get our somber effects with dark grays and blues and greens and browns. Now and again, however, the isolation of black seemed called for. The Censor in "A Kiss for Cinderella" was entirely black, and his costume afterwards served Death in a Welsh Morality play, and—with additions of red—Mephistopheles in Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus."

White we seldom found necessary to buy, for we could draw upon the worn-out college curtains, casement cloth and muslin. The former provided the pierrot and pierrette costumes necessary for "Prunella." These were trimmed with home-made black pompons and collars and cuffs of black crêpe paper. Of these white casement cloth curtains we also made many long white slips to be worn under muslin gowns, all the Greek tunics we needed, and full underskirts for Tudor and eighteenth century women. The muslin curtains made possible the production of "Quality Street" when we had only enough money for the hire of uniforms and the purchase of material for one new gown. "Quality Street" is a tax on any property cupboard as the cast is large and almost every woman character should appear in two costumes.

To Clarify A Situation

In our productions, we used color consciously not only to suggest character but to clarify a situation. The story of "The Ivory Door," for instance, turns on the coming of the king's unknown bride from a far country, according to the custom of the land she must come unattended into her new home. We emphasized this by dressing her in brilliant green, a color worn by no other member of the cast except her emissaries at the beginning of the play.

The situation in Act 1, Scene 1 of "The Tempest" is still more in need of clarification. This is a storm scene, and probably Shakespeare intended much of the dialogue to be lost in the noises of the storm. We must learn, however, that the stage represents a ship, that a king and his party are on board, and that it is not altogether a united party; this can be shown with very little audible dialogue if due attention is paid to movement, position and costume. In the simplest color-symbolism, royalty is of course shown by the wearing of purple. Alonso in his purple cloak and tunic was a central figure when he was on the stage; the King's son, Ferdinand, wore purple too, but he was never one of the hysterical group about Alonso—he stood apart and maintained a lookout in spite of the storm. When the ship struck, therefore, he knew where the land lay; this would explain his being, as Ariel says he was, the first man to jump from the wreck into the sea.

Sebastian, brother of Alonso, must stand out next in rank to the King and Prince; he is a selfish individualist, and we dressed him in red. Antonio, a duke and yet an attendant, wore dark blue. Gonzalo's age and sobriety and position of service were all suggested by his dark gray. We wished the costume of all who belonged to the ship to contrast strikingly with that of the passengers. The sailors could therefore be dressed in any shade from brown to yellow; as the resources of our dramatic wardrobe gave out, we had to borrow. In brown gym stockings and knickers, in pullovers and berets of the chosen colors, the actors looked, as we intended they should look, a picturesque but alien crew.

For Costumes In the Trial Scene

The Trial Scene from "The Merchant of Venice" gains in effectiveness from the multiplication of bright colors. As acted by us, no characters without a special part to play were admitted—no crowd, no Venetian lords, etc.—and the skeleton nature of our production made it all the more necessary to be careful about the allotting of colors. Shylock had a long yellow tunic; no other character wore yellow, therefore, or a color approaching yellow, and it could be seen at once that he had no sympathizers in the court. The Duke, of course, was in the purple of authority, and Portia in the scarlet robe of a doctor. Her gown had belonged originally to an undergraduate of St. Andrews University, and in our fanciful productions it was worn by all our great legal characters. Gratiano was a self-assertive individual and a self-constituted judge; he therefore wore a red cloak and tunic. Antonio for his passive sadness seemed to require cold gray. Blue toned with this better than any other color, and blue seemed to suit what was best in Antonio's friend, Bassanio. None of the main characters were wearing green, therefore, and so we could use our pair of green tunic-cloaks for Salanio and Salarino, who acted as court attendants; the bright green costumes moving or stationary in the background were a great addition to the spectacle.

In many plays there are characters who cannot be dressed in clean bright wholesome colors—witches, for instance, and misers, and the victims of oppression in historical pageants. To clothe these, we drew upon a set of old dark green college curtains. These had faded in an interesting way, so that parts provided material of dingy green, while others varied from green to brown or orange. Some of these curtains, roughly re-dyed by the students, clothed the whole of the Puritan party in "Oliver Cromwell."

The producer, however slender his resources, should refuse to admit into his vocabulary the word "can't." "How can we?" is a good substitute for "can't," though now and then he will need to take refuge in a definite "We won't."

Co-operative Homemaking

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont

Dear Editor:

I do enjoy the "Parent Letters" so much that I wish to give a small return in exchange.

In our family of four, of whom two are lively boys, thirteen and fourteen years old, the thought is constantly emphasized that the home is a co-operative establishment requiring contributions and services from each one, and not a service station with mother as the sole operator. To aid in bringing out this result, each boy has definite daily household tasks, such as making his own bed and keeping his room and clothes in order. (This task is still in the "hope of fulfillment" stage!) Incidentally, summer camp life has removed much of the "sissy" stigma formerly attached to housework duties.

Each morning one boy takes charge of emptying wastebaskets and cleaning a washbowl while the other sweeps stairs and piazzas. To assist at meal times, one boy sets the table for a day and clears away and the other assists with the dishes. They mark a calendar for the entire month to avoid argument. Of course reminders still are needed but progress is being made, and it is a joy for mother to sit chatting with dinner guests while son quietly and correctly sets the table in the next room.

It is our practice to give each boy a small allowance to manage as he wishes. It is not infrequent for one to refuse to accept it saying he has not done his part and does not deserve it. A sense of responsibility and honesty as well as co-operation is increasingly evidenced.

Hobbies are encouraged and the mechanical urge of the older boy is constantly displayed in articles ranging from remade bicycles to wall-paper steamers! The younger lad cares more for sports, and with a skating rink in the garden (lighted by the resourcefulness of the older boy), where skates can be put on in mother's kitchen, and with snowclad Vermont hills for skiing, added to camp in the summer, there is much joy in living.

If I may be allowed a bit more space I would ask for a word from some parent as to how to develop interest in our loved Monitor with our boys. The Daily Feature page is always seized eagerly and I heartily agree with the parent who said "more power to good funnies and more of them"! Occasionally the boys read "The World's Day" column or hunt up special subjects for school work. We call their attention to articles of particular interest, but the Monitor reading habit has yet to be developed. I have tried to use patience and guide rather than urge, but would appreciate any plan that has been found successful.

(Mrs.) E. H. D.

Making It Impersonal

Ohio

Dear Friends:

I have received so much help from the Parent Column, that I thought it was about time I sent in a contribution. We have two boys, one 10 years old and one seven and a half. It seemed quite a problem to get them to come to the table promptly at meal time. So I purchased a small nickle plated bell at the 5- and 10-cent store. When the meal is ready, I ring the bell once. That means to get ready, washing hands, etc. I allow three to five minutes for this. The second bell means they should be at the table. The third bell means they are tardy. I never have to ring the third bell, as it is quite an error to them to be tardy. They respond very quickly to a bell, as you see that is what they are used to in school.

I also purchased a policeman's whistle at the 5- and 10-cent store, and when the children play in the house on rainy days with their playmates and get too noisy, I just blow the whistle, and they stop playing immediately. Then I can talk to them. It is so much better than shouting. The teachers at school use this method for restoring order, and I think that is the reason the children respond so quickly.

I hope this suggestion will help some mother who has had the experience of calling several times. And what mother has not. Thank you so much for all the other contributions.

(Mrs.) J. E. H.

Discussion Is Founded on Radio Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A new plan of assigning the programs, broadcast every Thursday evening from "America's Town Meeting of the Air," to the senior students in economics and history in the New York high schools as "home work" has been inaugurated here. In the opinion of Dr. Lyman Bryson of the department of adult education at Teachers College, Columbia University, this forum is the "only one in the world where all points of view and all questions are admitted uncensored and freely broadcast over the country." Dr. Bryson believes that other cities will soon follow the lead of New York.

Under the new plan two students from the social science departments of each high school will attend the actual broadcast, while their classmates "listen in" at home. These students will lead the discussion in their classes the following day.

Despite the fact that this represents a step forward in education, Dr. Bryson admits that as long as the economic set-up remains the same, the students in the poorer sections of the city where there are fewer radios will be at a disadvantage.

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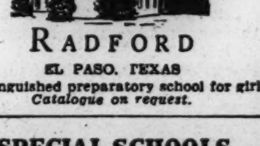

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A Saturday Page

Top row left center, photo by Marius Gravot. Center and right corner, Jean Perzel. Bottom row right, Sabino.

Among the designers of the lighting fixtures shown here are well-known French artists who are steadily discovering fresh possibilities for bringing out added beauties in the association of electric bulbs and modeled glass. Best known of all French glass workers is Lalique, who is represented here by four works of marked difference in character. In the top row at the left is a chandelier by this artist and next to it a great fountain of light in the dining room of the Normandie. At the extreme right and at the center below are other conceptions of his.

Semidirect lighting is the purpose of the floor lamp in the top row, while flanked frosted columns at the two sides of a mirror introduce another method, both by Jean Perzel. The two chandeliers at the left and right in the lower row are of delicately tinted glass and the work of Sabino.

Recent French Lighting Methods

By **Gaston Derys**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

ELECTRICITY has transformed completely the problem of lighting and fixtures. A new source of illumination was bound to result in new appearances and new applications, and in this field a great many clever and original experiments have been developed. The incandescent light bulb and tube open up an infinite variety of combinations. Each year brings more precise conceptions in the achievement of a bold and logical ideal, associating light itself to style in decorative expression.

The first electrical fittings differed but slightly from earlier gas lamps. In fact, efforts were made to adapt these to the new source of light. Louis XV candelabra were provided with ridiculous papier-mâché candles trimmed with artificial wax tears and surmounted by little electric globes. Enormous wrought iron fixtures were made, burdened with ornaments, to serve as supports for delicate bulbs, served through a simple threadlike wire.

But these mistakes are now a thing of the past. It has come to be understood that electrical fittings must first of all give an impression of little weight. It is absurd to fit these bulbs to a framework originally intended to carry torches or capacious containers. Most important is the fact that the light source need not stand erect, as is necessary with gas or the oils used since early days. Electric bulbs may take any position, and yet, they and their holders must remain ornamental. The problem does not consist solely of shedding light by means of the latest laboratory method. It is a question of emitting it from fittings which are not only practical but stylish, and which harmonize with the room for which they are planned.

Still Seeking the Best Way

The fault of too many electrical fittings has often been, that either by their size, the volume of illumination or their bizarre shape, they destroy the atmosphere of repose which should pervade our homes, except on the festive occasions when we are receiving guests.

But it is not to be expected that in 40 years an entirely new method of lighting can find the fittings which suit it best; the period of experimentation is even now hardly passed. Fixtures which are now on the market are generally commendable for their clearly defined simplicity. This is a quality to be encouraged, for it harmonizes with the tastes of a period in love with the neat and precise.

I believe it is to Paul Poiret, who has brought many ingenious ideas to applied art, that credit should be given for the idea of indirect lighting. This means lamps hidden in cornices or in vases, throwing their beams to the ceiling, from whence it bathes the room in a soft shadowless glow. The method was in use in Poiret's salons 20 years ago.

One of the men whose conceptions have been the happiest and the most fruitful is Jean Perzel, who brought about a veritable revolution in the presentation of light. He has been much copied, but the harmonious moderation of his chandeliers, wall lights and desk lamps, the purity of his lines and the quality of his enameled slightly-tinted glass, for giving a soft diffused light, are his alone. It may be added that he has harmoniously combined the use of direct and indirect practice in his fixtures; that he has conceived many new ideas making use of the pleasantest and most logical solutions.

An Active Veteran

Lalique, who started out half a century ago in jewelry, has become one of the master glaziers of our time. Creating his own technique, he has given wonderful artistic expression to molded glass. One of his greatest merits is having put his applied art—except those specimens destined to rich amateurs—within the reach of almost everyone. He has created fountains, panels and epergnes where light and glass blend perfectly. One of the first to use this material for lighting purposes, he has shown many models with exquisitely studied lines, and his fixtures for the liner Normandie are truly magnificent.

Among the happy experiments in the use of glass in the problems of lighting are the capivating creations of André Hunebelle, and the esthetically simple but refined conceptions of Damon, some of the latter shown on this page June 23, 1934. The "rampes" of compressed glass by Genet and Michon which are worthy of mention. Sabino the sculptor adopted the glazier's art 20 years ago. After having used wood and metal, he has come to glass—pressed, cut, blown and colored—and he has created ceiling fixtures of elegant originality.

Many Later Designs

There are also the luminous bowls, the lamps and the chandeliers of barely tinted glass created in such rich diversity by Daum; the lamps engraved by sand jets by J-K-Ray; the engraved glass of Boris Lacroix; the discoveries of decorators and architects like Pierre Charreau, René Prou, René Herbst, Printz, Roux-Spitz and others.

Maurice Dufrène carried out some brilliant experiments in the art. His treatment of the glass veranda on the outside of the building of the Galeries Lafayette is a real fairyland of luminous solids. During the last five or six years there have been opened in Paris cafés where several colors of light are mingled in such a way as to enhance feminine beauty and to create a pleasant happy atmosphere. And this is not achieved solely by means of transparent ceilings, but luminous columns and friezes are also used.

Glass and ceramics certainly appear specially indicated for use in electric fittings, but wrought iron workers bring their parts to the offerings. They know how to adapt themselves to new necessities, to throw light branches around bowls, to use plated copper which blends so well with electricity. Among the artists who have most successfully mingled copper and crystal are Edgar Brandt, Raymond Subes, Brégeaux, Nics; also Simonet, to whom the sculptor Henri Dieupart has given such charmingly fresh designs.

We know that many of the abovementioned artists are now preparing designs for the 1937 exposition which will introduce much that is new, both by the judicious use of light and by the disposition of the fixtures. We may expect light itself to become a decorative element at the exposition which, it is said, will exalt light.

Modern Houses for $2000 to $4000

Enlarging the Three-Room Plan to Five Rooms and Garage

By **Royal Barry Wills**

Fifth of Twelve Saturday Articles

IN SHOWING last week a three-room house with living-dining room, kitchen, one bedroom and bath, costing $2000, we explained that the design was planned for extensions to cost $1000 or less. This week these extensions are shown to include two more sleeping rooms, a garage with storage space, and a fireplace chimney in the living room.

Referring to the plan and comparing it with that of last week, it is seen that the two sleeping rooms are added where they are within easy distance of the bathroom, the only change in the original construction being the removal of the linen closet from its original position. The heating of these two rooms is readily taken care of by the heater, which was planned at first for the additional load.

The brick chimney providing a generous fireplace has been added to the original house with slight expense of reconstruction, bringing a welcome touch of luxury to a small home at a very low price, for the total cost is estimated at less than $3000.

The porch shown on the original house has been extended around the end, giving generous additional out-of-doors space as well as providing a covered approach to the garage.

Judging by letters from readers it is apparent that some of them have overlooked the earlier issues in this series, in which we explained in detail the basis on which the Federal Housing Administration recommends loans for home builders. For this reason it may be desirable to repeat some of the statements made in the article of March 28.

* * *

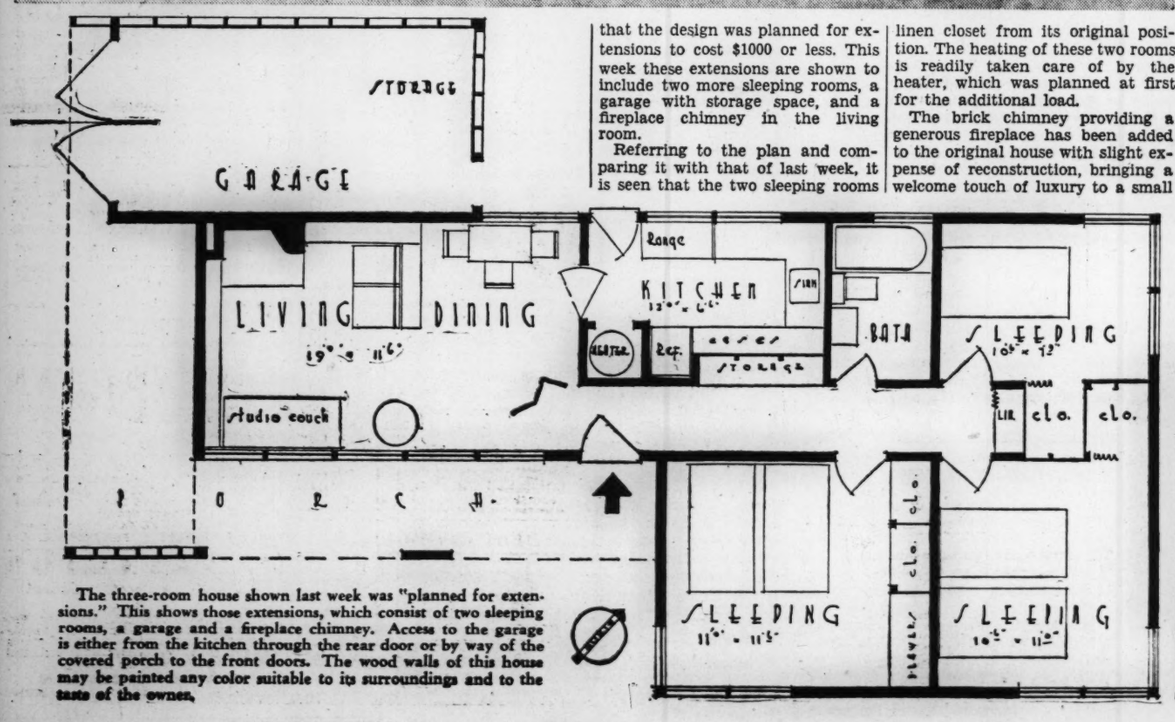
We wish to make it plain that there are certain portions of all cities where building restrictions are such as to exclude houses of this type, just as they would exclude many that are more conventional in appearance. It is to small towns and outlying country that the builders of such small houses must turn instead, to secure land at the prices they can afford. In such localities the building regulations are not likely to interfere at all. If they did, probably it would be because the style did not harmonize with the surrounding buildings. It is not likely to be because of the manner of construction, for this is substantial in character and satisfactory in comfort.

This house to cost $3000 or less is figured to be placed on a lot which would cost 20 per cent of that amount, or $600, making a total of $3600, which is generally accepted as the amount which a man with an $1800 income can afford to pay for his home.

* * *

The construction in this case is the same as that in the other plans which we have published—plain boards or shiplap siding for the outer walls, and nuwood or some other wall board for the inner walls. Between these would be four inches of insulation, of mill shavings and sawdust. Only three of the much more costly insulated materials on the market are more effective for the purpose than is this extremely low-priced material.

Its efficiency is indicated by its use in Scandinavian countries and in Switzerland. It has not been used commonly in America, but it is an important factor in these small houses of ours, where economy must be practiced in every place where it can be done without sacrificing comfort, safety or efficiency. We notice in the Architectural Forum for April pictures and description of a house recently built in Wisconsin where treated shavings were used for insulation for both walls and roof.



The three-room house shown last week was "planned for extensions." This shows those extensions, which consist of two sleeping rooms, a garage and a fireplace chimney. Access to the garage is either from the kitchen through the rear door or by way of the covered porch to the front doors. The wood walls of this house may be painted any color suitable to its surroundings and to the taste of the owner.

A Letter And A Reply

To the Christian Science Monitor:

Your Modern Houses have proved most interesting to date. Especially appealing is the low cost of financing by which these homes may be carried. . . .

However, I have one criticism of this modern house, realizing fully that in order to keep construction cost down to the minimum it has been necessary for the architect to design a flat roof. To me, in the main, this is objectionable. Not only for appearance, but practicability.

For instance, this type of design is not in keeping with New England, and therefore such a house would look considerably out of place among our natural scenery. I feel certain that from many people's viewpoint, outside looks has much to do with the sale price of any house.

Another point against this type of roof is that during New England's winter months, with piles of snow, this roof would have to be shoveled off every time a heavy snowfall came, or else the roof would be liable to considerable damage, either from excess weight or from water damage caused by the melting ice backing up under woodwork.

Dover, Mass. L. F. M.

Liking or disliking modern architecture seems to be a matter of personal taste. It pleases some people and does not please others. A reason these houses seem not in keeping with New England and out of place in that natural scenery, is because they would be novelties in contrast to the old-time cottage houses to which we are accustomed.

But with all their charm of ancestral suggestion and atmosphere of another world that seems simpler and more self-reliant than ours, these old places are far from convenient or comfortable unless one incorporates within the outward appearance very many of the ideas that these modern houses contain.

So if what L. F. M. is looking for is an interior of the 1930's inclosed in a shell that belonged to 100 or 150 years earlier, that may be purchased, but at a considerably higher price. We again state what we have said repeatedly in these articles, that their chief purpose is to offer the most comfortable and economical character of housing, for people with incomes from $1000 to $2000. They do not attempt to compete in prices or to agree in looks with so-called Cape Cod cottages or so-called California bungalows.

As to the objection to the flat roof, this seems to be due to lack of acquaintance with it. Roofs which are of a very slight incline have been built in Switzerland for centuries and recently the modern flat roofs have appeared there. Norway and Sweden, also, find this construction to be an economy that is practical and it has become established there. There is plenty of snow in these countries. In Germany and Czechoslovakia it is being used commonly in new construction.

I notice in April Architectural Forum a one-story house of five rooms recently built in Wisconsin. The construction is mostly of logs but stone is used in the chimney and the bases for two long windows. This is the house referred to in Mr. Wills' article as having walls and roof insulated with treated shavings. Here again is a flat roof, and in a section of very heavy winter snow.

C. G. B.

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The Home Forum

College Paradox

IT WAS a brilliant spring day. The whole length of Merton Street was flooded with sunshine. Etched against a turquoise sky there soared the great tower of Magdalen College, which King James I—a better judge of architecture than of men—described as "the most absolute building in Oxford." Looking at this achievement incomparable in stone, apparently the very thing to provoke the pæans of poets and rhapsodists, I tried to recall any passages in English literature that it had inspired. I could not think of a single one. It was then that I realized, for the first time, one of the most extraordinary and puzzling paradoxes of English art. It has been said that an anthology of passages, written in praise of Oxford, would make fine reading. But practically all of these passages are about the University; scarcely any of them are tributes to those individual colleges in which the writers passed their youth.

Of such, one of the best-informed of Oxford authors could recall three only. There is Matthew Arnold's line about "the line of festal light in Christ Church Hall"—and even that was in praise of a college not his own. A second recollection might be Wilde's passage in "De Profundis" about the water-walks of Magdalen, and a third the wistful thoughts of Newman as he remembered in exile the wistaria on the walls of Trinity. To these might be added the phrase of James Anthony Froude, which called Oriel the "Urim and Thummim" of the University. But, beyond that, it is extraordinarily difficult to go.

YET PRAISES OF the University itself throng the pages of all kinds of writers, great and small, known and unknown. Politicians like Gladstone say at the extreme end of their careers that they preserve for it their devotion unimpaired "to the uttermost and to the last." Reformers like Wycliffe call it "the gate of heaven." Opponents like Macaulay are constrained to admit that it is "an ancient and splendid institution." Disappointed and restrained men like Arnold are moved to ecstatic emotion by this "adorable dreamer," this "home of lost causes, and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names, and impossible loyalties." A contemporary maker of light verse bears witness to the same magic.

"The jewels in her royal diadem
Were never brighter than at this Commem.
Lovely by daylight, in the blaze of noon,
Far lovelier 'neath the sorcery of the moon.
Her sons may leave her, but her spires and streams
Are the abiding spirit of their dreams."

It is all summed up by Herbert Paul, when he says that "strange is the hold that Oxford lays upon men, and not less strong than strange. Nothing weakens it; neither time, nor distance, nor success, nor failure, nor the revolution of opinion."

IT IS CURIOUS that in these general loyalties to the University there should be no particular and especial love expressed for the several colleges. So far as I am aware, no one has satisfactorily explained the paradox. It is not as though Oxford colleges were like German universities, and each student passed through several of them in the course of his career; so that he might have difficulty in considering himself the son of any one house exclusively. A. B Walkley, the dramatic critic, went first to Christ Church and then to Corpus Christi, but only in rare cases does a student begin at one college and graduate from another. No, the explanation, if explanation there be, must be sought elsewhere.

It might be said that colleges are too shifting an entity to engage a permanent loyalty, whilst the university remains unshakably what it has always been. It is certainly true that colleges rise and fall, and sometimes even disappear. The Gloucester House, which existed in 1283, after many vicissitudes, has become the Worcester College of today. Durham Hall is now lost in Balliol. The site of the ancient Augustinian Priory is occupied by Wadham, and St. Mary Hall recently merged its identity in the wider fame of Oriel. But this would be a specious argument, built up on special cases. For there are many colleges of great antiquity. University College, perhaps, does not go back to Alfred the Great; but, along with Balliol and Merton, it can trace its history for over six hundred years, a record that Exeter and Oriel can also claim.

YET, THOUGH THE colleges can in several instances vie even with the University in point of antiquity, they cannot rival it in ancient fame. Their great reputations are of comparatively recent acquisition. For centuries, when the repute of Oxford was widespread over Europe, the various colleges were mere hostels. When some of them have not only existed for six centuries, but have been rich and powerful institutions for that length of time, perhaps they will begin to rival their mother, the University, in gaining the tributes of prose and poetry. It may be significant of a coming change in loyalties that one of the most recent Oxford poems is not about the University, but about a college:

"Years ago, when I was at Balliol,
Balliol men—and I was one—
Swam together in winter rivers,
Wrestled together under the sun.
And still in the heart of us, Balliol, Balliol,
Loved already but hardly known,
Welded us each of us unto the others,
Called a levy and chose her own.
Balliol made me, Balliol fed me,
Whatever I had, she gave me again:
And the rest of Balliol loved and led me,
God be with you, Balliol men!"

HAROLD HOBSON

"The Inspired Tinker" Lived Here

LUTON, to the north of Dunstable, is the centre of the straw hat industry, and is the victim of fickle fashion. Turn to any of these books dealing with the life of the Victorian and Edwardian era, and you will find the youth of the day or, as he was called, "the masher," was simply nothing without his straw hat. That was the hey-day of Luton. . . .

Away to the north a little lies Bedford, the county town of the shire. The great interest in it is that there once lived and preached "The Inspired Tinker," Bunyan, author of The Pilgrim's Progress, who preached here from 1671 to 1688.

I have a secret reverence for this book, perhaps because, when I was a boy, my mother saved her much-needed pence to buy it for me on my birthday. Many a Scot too will remember it as the only form of light reading allowed in his home on the Sabbath. In spite of all the changes in styles of writing it is still sold and read and remains a perfect piece of pure English literature. This is the county where Bunyan was born and in which he grew to manhood, and which influenced his imagination when he wrote his Pilgrim's Progress. To a man with his fevered mind it would be easy to conjure up a Slough of Despond from a tiny swamp, and the evening sun striking the hills would picture to him a celestial city.

About a mile from Bedford stands a cottage where he spent his early married life. A plain little house, but a shrine to thousands of his followers all over the world.

His life reads like a legend, and the story of his book is equally strange. Within ten years of its issue it was a best-seller, but only to the lowly poor, to whom it brought a message of cheer.

It wasn't until nearly a hundred years after his death that the book came into its own and was recognized by literary people as a perfect bit of English writing.—W. S. PERCY, in "Strolling Through England." (London and New York: Collins.)

Courtesy of the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE BRONZE VESSEL OF THE CHOU DYNASTY

AMONG the most admired of all bronzes are those which were made in China during the Chou Dynasty, eleventh to third centuries B. C. Shaped for use as receptacles, bells, mirrors and ceremonial vessels, they reveal in form and ornamentation the nature of life and belief in that era. Terrorized by their rulers, bewildered in their attitude toward nature, the craftsmen translated their heightened feeling in a most forceful manner into the decorative arts. Lines become traceries of symbols, symbols are invested with thought; and the objects become a record, a dramatic illustration, of the anxiety and violence which prevailed. The Chou Dynasty bridges the gap between Chinese pre-history and the subsequent Golden Age. During the time, influences of early invaders were blended with native Chinese culture. The Chou bronzes combine an utmost refinement of design which is logical, discerning, appropriate, with a barbaric dauntlessness. For sheer dynamics in pattern, for organized unrestraint, they have no equal.

This bronze vessel is known as the Tsun type and was probably made during the early Chou Dynasty. The body is small compared with the bell-shaped base and mouth. The vertical ribs establish a decisive architectural design. The decoration is divided between the prominent dragonlike forms and the less conspicuous background of squared spiral motives. The latter is known as the "thunder-pattern," and it is associated with symbolism of rain and storm and fertilization of crops. The dragon as a symbol appears down the ages in all eras of Chinese art.

These bronzes have been characterized as excelling in "lines of force." No casual, arbitrary embellishment could bear such vigor; the artist must have great conviction to communicate such expressiveness. There is a roving, restless invention; the lines go up and down, in and out, they curve, swing back. They convey life without depicting literally an identifiable living thing. And yet the restlessness, the movement, the change is brought into control by the dominating geometric lines of the vessel which holds the decoration in subordination.

D. A.

The Lord's Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP in every man's breast is embedded the desire for closer communion with his creator, for a better acquaintance with the reality of things. And since prayer is the means of communing with God, it may be said that it was this desire, this reaching out, which prompted the humble yet meaningful request of one of Jesus' disciples, "Lord, teach us to pray."

Full of compassion, and recognizing mankind's need for guidance, the Master granted the request, with the result that we have today that criterion for all true prayer, the Lord's Prayer. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has many things to say about the Lord's Prayer. On page 14 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has written, "The Lord's Prayer is the prayer of Soul, not of material sense," and on page 16 she makes the comforting statement that it "covers all human needs."

"All human needs"! Have not we here a profound indication of the paramount simplicity of Christianity, however complex our problems may seem to be? Do business problems appear to be tremendously involved? Does ill-health well-nigh overwhelm us? Do our resources seem to be at the point of exhaustion? Then our remedy is at hand. We can confidently turn to the Lord's Prayer, that prayer of pure simplicity, for liberation, for it "covers all human needs."

Mrs. Eddy has not stopped with these and other comforting statements about the Lord's Prayer. She has, in addition, given us its spiritual interpretation. (See pages 16 and 17 of Science and Health.) This spiritual interpretation helps us to rise above a material sense of life into the realm of reality, of actuality. Thus we find our problems already solved, in accordance with the Biblical statement (Isaiah 65:24), "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." It helps us to reach those spiritual heights of which Mrs. Eddy speaks when she writes on page 16, "Only as we rise above all material sensuousness and sin, can we reach the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick."

If such be the power indicated in the Lord's Prayer and its spiritual interpretation; if such be the result of rising above materiality and following the right understanding of the Lord's Prayer, can we study it too much or contemplate it too often? On pages 15 and 16 of her sermon, "Christian Healing," Mrs. Eddy has written, "The Lord's Prayer, understood in its spiritual sense, and given its spiritual version, can never be repeated too often for the benefit of all who, having ears, hear and understand."

If the Lord's Prayer "covers all human needs"—and the experience of thousands of earnest Christian Scientists all over the world proves that it does—then a right grasp of it holds out the hope of universal salvation. Not pacts based on opportunism and expediency, but rather a right evaluation, appreciation, understanding of the Lord's Prayer is what is needed to stabilize and pacify the world.

The underlying thought of the Lord's Prayer and of its spiritual interpretation is the allness of God, good. If we understand that God is All-in-all, the one and only real power, we are healed of our ills and can heal others, because we can then distinguish between what is real and what is unreal. To acquire this spiritual understanding which heals is not difficult, provided we are willing to let go of false preconceived notions and follow to their logical conclusion all the implications of the declaration (Matthew 6:13), "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever."

Since God is All, it follows that He is the only Being, Ego, or infinite divine individuality. It also follows that His manifestation or creation must partake of His nature; in other words, be perfect, in accordance with the law of cause and effect, Principle and idea. Since in God there is no element of evil or error, His creation, including man, must be equally spotless. Starting our reasoning from this basis, and realizing that any evidence that conflicts with it is spurious, unreal, we can step by step prove ourselves immune from the attacks of error and master of any inharmonious condition. We then dwell "in the secret place of the most High."

Seeing its simplicity, universality, and potency, is it any wonder that Christian Scientists love and cherish the Lord's Prayer and apply it in every circumstance of daily life?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Emergence

INTENT on April, the creatures of earth move slowly,
blinking the sleep from their eyes. In the cool green brake
the peepers test their silver throats; and itching,
the spotted adder sheds his year-old skin.

Hopping across the road, the toad, the lowly
tenant of winter walls, finds a little lake
in a rut that holds the sky. His shy nose twitching,
the rabbit sniffs the wind; and russet and thin,

the fox lopes away from his rocks, his gold gaze wholly
amazed again at cherry-boughs that shake
their whiteness over the thawing hill, outmatching
autumn's sky-flakes that lay where earth had been.

FRANCES FROST

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Das Gebet des Herrn

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

TIEF in jedes Menschen Brust schlummert das Verlangen nach innigerer Gemeinschaft mit seinem Schöpfer, nach besserer Erkenntnis der Wirklichkeit der Dinge. Und da man durch Beten in Gemeinschaft mit Gott tritt, kann man sagen, daß dieses Verlangen, dieses Sehnen einen der Jünger Jesu zu der bescheidenen aber bedeutungsvollen Bitte veranlaßte: „Herr, lehre uns beten".

Erbarmungsvoll und der Menschheit Bedürfnis nach Führung erkennend, gewährte der Meister die Bitte mit dem Ergebnis, daß wir heute jene Richtschnur alles wahren Betens, das Gebet des Herrn, haben. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, hat über das Gebet des Herrn viel zu sagen. Auf Seite 14 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt sie: „Das Gebet des Herrn ist das Gebet der Seele und nicht des materiellen Sinnes", und auf Seite 16 gibt sie die ermutigende Erklärung, daß es „sich auf jedes menschliche Bedürfnis erstreckt".

„Jedes menschliche Bedürfnis"! Zeigt uns das nicht mit außerordentlicher Klarheit, wie vollendet einfach das Christentum ist, so verworren unsere Probleme scheinbar auch sein mögen? Scheinen Geschäftsfragen ungeheuer verwickelt? Hat uns Gebrechlichkeit fast überwältigt? Scheinen unsere Mittel erschöpft? Dann ist unser Heilmittel zur Hand. Wir können durch das Gebet des Herrn, jenes Gebet reiner Einfachheit, vertrauensvoll Befreiung suchen; denn es „erstreckt sich auf jedes menschliche Bedürfnis".

Mrs. Eddy läßt es bei diesen und anderen ermutigenden Erklärungen über das Gebet des Herrn nicht bewenden. Sie hat uns auch seine geistige Auslegung gegeben (s. Seite 16 und 17 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit). Mit Hilfe dieser geistigen Auslegung können wir uns über den materiellen Sinn des Lebens in das Reich der Wirklichkeit, der Tatsächlichkeit erheben. So finden wir unsere Probleme schon gelöst in Übereinstimmung mit der biblischen Versicherung (Jes. 65, 24): „Ehe sie rufen, will ich antworten; wenn sie noch reden, will ich hören". Sie hilft uns jene geistigen Höhen erreichen, von denen Mrs. Eddy spricht, wenn sie auf Seite 16 schreibt: „Nur, wenn wir uns über alle materielle Sinnengebundenheit und Sünde erheben, können wir das vom Himmel stammende Streben und das geistige Bewußtsein erreichen, auf welches in dem Gebet des Herrn hingewiesen wird, und welches die Kranken augenblicklich heilt".

Wenn also das Gebet des Herrn und seine geistige Auslegung eine solche Kraft haben, wenn wir dadurch, daß wir uns über das Materielle erheben und dem rechten Verständnis des Gebets des Herrn folgen, zu einem solchen Ergebnis gelangen, können wir uns dann zu eingehend darein vertiefen oder zu oft darüber nachdenken? Auf Seite 15 und 16 ihrer Predigt "Christian Healing" (Christliches Heilen) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Das Gebet des Herrn, in seinem geistigen Sinne verstanden und geistig ausgelegt, kann zum Nutzen aller, die Ohren haben, die hören und verstehen, nie zu oft wiederholt werden".

Wenn sich das Gebet des Herrn „auf jedes menschliche Bedürfnis erstreckt"—und die Erfahrung unzähliger ernster Christlicher Wissenschafter in der ganzen Welt beweist, daß dies wahr ist—dann darf man bei rechtem Erfassen dieses Gebets auf allgemeine Erlösung hoffen. Zur Sicherung von Festigkeit und Frieden in der Welt sind also nicht auf Nützlichkeit und Zweckmäßigkeit berechnete Verträge, sondern eher rechte Wertschätzung, rechte Würdigung und rechtes Verständnis des Gebets des Herrn erforderlich.

Der Grundgedanke des Gebets des Herrn und seiner geistigen Auslegung ist die Allheit Gottes, des Guten. Wenn wir verstehen, daß Gott das All in allem, die eine und einzige wirkliche Macht ist, werden wir von unseren Gebrechen geheilt und können andere heilen weil wir dann zwischen dem Wirklichen und dem Unwirklichen unterscheiden können. Es ist nicht schwer, dieses geistige Verständnis, das heilt, zu erwerben, vorausgesetzt, daß wir willens sind, falsche, voreingenommene Ansichten aufzugeben und aus allem, was die Erklärung (Matth. 6, 13): „Dein ist das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit" in sich schließt, den logischen Schluß ziehen.

Da Gott das All ist, muß Er das einzige Sein, das einzige Ego, die unendliche göttliche Individualität sein. Es folgt auch daraus, daß Seine Offenbarwerdung oder Schöpfung an Seinem Wesen teilhaben, d.h. vollkommen sein muß nach dem Gesetz von Ursache und Wirkung, Prinzip und Idee. Da es in Gott nichts Böses und keinen Irrtum gibt, muß Seine Schöpfung einschließlich des Menschen ebenso makellos sein. Wenn wir bei unserem Folgern von dieser Grundlage ausgehen und erkennen, daß jeder damit im Widerspruch stehende Augenschein unwahr, unwirklich ist, können wir Schritt für Schritt beweisen, daß die Angriffe des Irrtums uns nichts anhaben können, und daß wir Herr jedes unharmonischen Zustandes sind. Dann sitzen wir „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten".

Ist es zu verwundern, daß die Christlichen Wissenschafter angesichts der Einfachheit, der Allumfassenheit und der Kraft des Gebets des Herrn dieses Gebet lieben und wertschätzen und es in jeder Lage des täglichen Lebens anwenden?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

When Windmills Revolved on Cape Cod

THE driver of the motor car, or his passenger on the rear seat, sometimes sees, in the field beside the road, or on the crest of a distant hill, a grey-shingled tower with a conical roof and gaunt arms rising above it. But there are no sails covering those skeleton arms and the arms never turn. The narrow windows are tightly shut and the weather-beaten door has, obviously, not been opened for many a day. Possibly there is a placard calling attention to the fact that this is the "oldest windmill on Cape Cod" or something of the sort, but no sign is needed to emphasize the fact that the windmill is now but a relic left over from Cape Cod's yesterday and not, as it used to be, a busy, vital part of Cape life.

How many genuine old windmills, fitted with stones and gear for grinding, still remain standing in Barnstable County I do not know. A dozen perhaps—perhaps more, though I am inclined to doubt it. . . .

The Cape windmills were always picturesque and those which still stand are so yet.

But in Great-grandfather's day and in Grandfather's—yes, and in Father's too—they were much more than that. Even in my own youth some of them were in use at certain seasons of the year. I can remember seeing the slats of the arms covered with canvas and the arms themselves revolving against the sky as I looked up at them. I can remember the groaning of the shaft as it turned and, when we went inside, the squeaking and trembling of the whole structure.

What I remember more clearly than anything else, however, is the smell of the mill interior. A warm, sweet, musty smell. No, not exactly musty either; a—a—oh, it is impossible to describe it as it should be. It was the smell of the inside of a windmill when grinding was going on; that is the best I can do. If you, any of you, have smelt it, you know what it was like. . . .

I remember, too, the "feel" of the hot corn or rye meal, as it poured from between the turning millstones upon our hands, as we thrust them into the trough. Also what Mr. Higbee said when he caught us with our hands in the trough!

It was fun to climb the narrow, rickety stairs to the upper floor and watch the corn or rye or oats being poured from the bags into the hopper. It was fun to hang about the mill on a grinding day and listen to the yarns spun by the old fellows waiting for their grist to be ground—sea yarns or fish yarns they were mostly. But the keenest memories are of the meal itself, or of the muffins and mush made from it and served at the breakfast table in our house. . . .

Some of the Cape towns, or groups of citizens in those towns, have taken pains to restore and preserve the old windmills, with gear, arms and wheels intact. These towns and groups deserve, so I think, a sincere vote of thanks. The old windmills belong to the Cape Cod picture. I hope at least a few may always remain in it.—JOSEPH C. LINCOLN, in "Cape Cod Yesterdays." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Formosa Rain

LAST night on the tram windowpanes the rain drops broke like a thousand bits of quicksilver. Each quivered and hung magically in its place, then shot slanting down like a shooting star.

Yesterday on the mountain fell a rain so fine that it was a bathing of the air, across the valleys and the roads, and the miniature bridges with their dark cypress trees. Today it drops with a hollow thud into a wooden pail outside the window. With a rhythm. Close your eyes—listen. Drop—drop, drop—drop. Somewhere there is a quicker metallic tapping on tin; in the gutter, a light steady tinkling: and under all, very quiet, the dry rustling on the fronds of the palm tree in the court.

One day, two weeks ago, the sun shone. Everything was still and hot and brilliant; and in a few weeks the sun will shine again and instantly the rawness will turn to sticky heat.

But for days and days now, the mists will lie on the valley, penetrating the mountain sides, and will make richer the rich dank growth of the trees—so feathery soft from a distance you would feel of them, lie on their tops, crush the silvery sheen of them in the palms of your hands. And will make thicker the rank ferns growing under all the trees, in the notches of dead ones, through the rock walls and stream sides. And will make more fungus grow, scarlet fungus, fan-shaped, on logs. And will make more quiet the life in the small houses up the valley.

Japanese houses. At night the small square panes of the sliding windows let through a yellow light that reaches you indistinctly—a diffused, soft gleam. Small perfect houses with empty balconies—always empty—where by day you would like to lie and look up to the line of the mountain tops, or watch the steam rising from the hot springs, creeping up through the trees of the valley. Houses with the cleanness of deep padded tatamies making oblong designs of the floor. With the simplicity of a spray of blossoms in a vase. With a life that you can only guess at because it is shut behind doors of paper sliding screens; the only sound, as you go by, is the soaking, trickling, dripping, tinkling of the many waters from the moisture-heavy air. For it is winter, and you are a stranger in this Formosan valley.

E. T. S.

Early Spring

THE hills are pied like ponies,
The stream flows like a mane,
The field that once was solid
Holds a shining window pane.

Buds along the elm tree
Are brown as cinnamon,
And willow tops are twinkling
Where the cold brooks run.

MARGARET TYNES FAIRLEY

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Smith Faction Wins Federation Vote; Copley Sale Renews Dry Hotel Issue

Boston Today

Smith-Reardon Battle Renewed

An undoubted victory for the so-called "professional" contingent of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation was seen as early unofficial tabulations showed that a list of candidates headed by Mrs. Grace I. Woodbury of Melrose, running for re-election as president, defeated their opponents by a clean sweep this morning. This group originally fought the ousting of Dr. Payson Smith as commissioner of education.

Strife between the pro-Smith and pro-Reardon contingents of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation was given as the reason for prolonged balloting this morning as the Federation held its annual meeting at the Hotel Statelr.

Mrs. Grace I. Woodbury of Melrose, who is running for re-election as president, headed the group which had been strongly in favor of the retention of Dr. Payson Smith as Commissioner of Education.

Other members of this slate, chosen by the official nominating committee of the Federation, included N. Elliot Willis of the Winthrop Teachers Association for first vice president, Ellen M. McGrath of the Newton High School Women's Club for second vice president, Everett J. McIntosh of the Brookline Teachers Club for third vice president, and William J. Sanders of the Haverhill Teachers Association for treasurer.

A supplementary slate, introduced at the meeting this morning, is composed of candidates who are said to favor James G. Reardon, who was appointed to the post in place of Dr. Smith. Candidates on this ticket include Harry A. Boyle of Worcester for president, Blanche C. Cutter of North Attleboro for first vice-president, Anna Marsterson of Lowell for second vice-president, Dr. Mary Clume of Springfield for third vice-president, and Mr. Sanders for treasurer.

Newspaper men were excluded from the morning's meeting.

Reardon Endorsement

Origin of the tense situation at this morning's meeting occurred on Dec. 17, when the directors of the federation voted 12 to 8 to endorse the appointment of James G. Reardon as Commissioner of Education in place of Dr. Payson Smith. Story behind this move was that Governor Curley had promised Mr. Reardon that if he could arrange the official endorsement of the federation, the post was his.

Indignant and immediate were the protests from all parts of the State. The appointment was excoriated in no uncertain terms, was labeled by one group as a "low-down political deal."

Lines Drawn

In the ensuing months, tangible lines began to be drawn between the so-called "political" and "professional" contingents within the federation itself. The "politicians" supported Mr. Reardon and espoused the theory that teaching and politics are not mutually evclusive activities. The "professionals," who had battled for Dr. Smith's retention as commissioner, sought complete divorcement of politics from education, at least as far as the federation itself was concerned.

Prepare for Battle

Both groups began quietly to prepare themselves for the coming struggle for power by more or less secret organization. The issue of Roman Catholicism versus Protestantism was avoided wherever possible.

Besides the two afore-mentioned factions, there was, of course, the usual number whose attitude was more or less an unknown quantity and who were expected to swing this morning's election.

"Bad to Worse"

Dwight Davis Shaw, principal of the Orange High School, represented still another attitude. Resigning on February 13 from the board of directors of the federation, he declared that the appointment of Mr. Reardon had merely "driven things from bad to worse." He made it quite clear that he did not approve of either group but that he had hoped for greater liberalism in the federation.

Outcome of this morning's election has potentialities as dramatic as the happenings behind the closed doors of the meeting itself. Certain of the more militant clubs on both sides have intimated the possibility of outright resignation if the meeting goes against them. Many have gone so far as to foresee the temporary dissolution of the federation unless the organization manages to maintain itself on purely professional lines. The official slate represented this school of thought.

A Proclamation

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency
JAMES M. CURLEY
GOVERNOR
1936

Here in Boston, the American Humane Education Society was founded in 1889 by George Thorndike Angell for the purpose of fostering a spirit of sympathy for all living creatures. This organization has now become nationwide in its educational work.

This year, Sunday, April 19, is set aside as "Humane Sunday," and the week beginning April 20 as "Be Kind to Animals Week." Therefore, I, James M. Curley, do hereby set aside the week of April 20 to April 25, 1936, as

Be Kind to Animals Week

and ask both young and old to remember the just treatment that should be afforded all living creatures, recalling the loyalty, devotion and sacrifice of many of them to their masters. I urge that this week be fittingly observed in all the schools of the Commonwealth and that the teachers of these schools inculcate in various ways the great lesson of humane treatment of our dumb animals.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

By His Excellency the Governor,
JAMES M. CURLEY

FREDERIC W. COOK
Secretary of the Commonwealth
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Other School Cases to Be Tried

Attorney William J. Foley announced today that as soon as James W. Hawkes of Jamaica Plain and John F. Devlin of Charlestown have been sentenced next Tuesday for their part in the attempt to sell a music directorship to Joseph F. Wagner, he would move for the immediate trial of Robert Brown and Frederick Carroll, for allegedly attempting to sell jobs to substitute teachers.

Devlin has already pleaded guilty to soliciting a gift from Wagner to influence the latter's appointment to the music directorship, and conspiracy to solicit a bribe. Hawkes was found guilty early last month of conspiracy to solicit a bribe from Mr. Wagner. The latter had testified that he was told it was to be given to Dr. Charles Edward Mackey, prominent member and former chairman of the Boston School Committee. The two defendants face maximum penalties of two and a half years in prison or a fine of $1,000, or both.

The case was heard before Judge David F. Dillon and a jury in Suffolk Superior Court.

Highlights of the trial were:

Wednesday—Judge Dillon ordered the jury locked up. Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle named Hawkes as the instigator of the plot. Mr. Doyle also read Devlin's testimony before the grand jury in which he told Wagner that he could get the music directorship by going to the office of Dr. Mackey with $1400.

Thursday—Mr. Wagner described the efforts of Devlin to persuade him to pay first $2000 and later $1400 for the director's post. He testified that Dr. Mackey was named as the ultimate recipient of the bribe. Later, Dr. Mackey himself took the stand and denied having had anything to do with the conspiracy or ever having met Hawkes. Late in the afternoon, Devlin pleaded guilty on two counts—soliciting a gift from Wagner to influence his appointment and conspiracy to solicit.

Friday—Judge Dillon directed the jury to find both defendants not guilty of the larceny charge and also to find Hawkes not guilty of soliciting a bribe from Mr. Wagner. Early in the evening, Hawkes was found guilty on the remaining charge—conspiracy to solicit. After the jury had returned its verdict and was dismissed, Miss Gertrude Hawkes, the defendant's sister, strode up to the bench and criticised Judge Dillon and complained that he had been biased.

"I still think he was very biased," asserted Miss Hawkes as she was marched out of the courtroom by two attendants.

Whiteside Plans To Sue Governor

Alexander Whiteside, Boston attorney, today, announced he will sue Governor Curley for $1 on a slander charge. This grows out of the Governor's quoted remarks yesterday to the effect he would summon Mr. Whiteside before the Executive Council, now hearing the Lincoln custer case, to ask him if he solicited tax-reduction business.

"The Governor may say that $1 is the price that I put upon my reputaaion," Mr. Whiteside said today, "but I think the public will think otherwise."

His attorney, Charles Dunn, explained that the lawyer simply seeks to publicly clear his name and rebuke the Governor for his alleged slander.

The Governor yesterday said that Mayor Mansfield had appointed Mr. Whiteside to serve on the Boston Board of Tax Appeals, and that later some $2,473,000 was lopped off valuations of property in tax cases for which the law firm of which Mr. Whiteside is a member acted as counsel. The cuts were allowed, the Governor said, largely because of the Tax Board's recommendations.

Boston Today

Needham Holds Dry Hotel Can Pay

A plea to keep the Copley Square Hotel—last large dry hotel in the city—a dry hostelry, was made today by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, on the eve of the hotel's auction.

Since 1934 the Copley Square has been the single dry hotel in Boston. At that time the establishment was re-organized. Since then it has lost money steadily.

Mrs. Florence S. Bradley of New York, who has largely financed the hotel, has been forced to withdraw her support, according to General Needham, her attorney. The auction will be held next Tuesday.

General Needham contested the statement made this morning that a hotel cannot be run successfully unless liquor is sold, the main reason given for the Copley Square's collapse. "It takes a long time to establish a hotel," he said, "and I don't believe the Copley has had a fair trial. It is unfortunate that my client is forced to withdraw her support."

Whoever buys the hotel will probably conform to the established rule and sell liquor, according to General Needham and J. Alan Hodder, president of the Bennington Corporation which controls the establishment.

General Needham, defending the ideals of the Copley Square, emphatically declared that some interested party in the city should come forward and subsidize the hotel for a few years. "A dry hotel can be operated successfully," he said, "if we can only get established. Two years is not long enough. Boston needs a dry hotel. I earnestly hope that a party or group can come to our rescue."

Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street church, announced that he would be "awfully glad to help in this movement" but said that the pressure of many events will make it impossible for him to organize group action just now.

No indications have been made as to who will buy the Copley Square. General Needham discounted a statement attributed to him that Charles H. Innes, Boston politician, would be the purchaser.

Mrs. Bradley holds a second mortgage of $270,000 on the real estate and a $50,000 mortgage on the chattels of the hotel. Her total investment, General Needham said, is $377,000. There is a first mortgage of $150,000 on the estate held by Charles Rowell. Sale of Mrs. Bradley's claims, Mr. Nodder said, would carry with it the control of the establishment.

Concord to Go On Without Bloom

Representative Sol Bloom of New York is a stickler for dates as well as facts in American history. Public Scoffer No. 1 on what actually happened when Cornwallis surrendered, whether Washington threw a dollar bill or something across the Rappahannock and the decibel rating of Paul Revere as a horseman—Mr. Bloom regretted in Washington last night that he cannot accept Concord's invitation to see Revere of 1936 clatter up with his "Up and to arms! The British are coming!"—or judge by ear whether here was fired (first) the "shot heard 'round the world."

Mr. Bloom said that he understood the invitation from H. Whittemore Brown, chairman of the board of selectmen, was for Sunday, tomorrow. He explained that he has to be in Washington on Monday in line of duty to his constituents in making American history as of that day.

Mr. Bloom objected to reports that he had described the ride of Paul Revere as "phoney."

"I don't use such language," he said.

Stickler for proof, Mr. Bloom asserted that what he did say was that there is nothing extant which proves conclusively that Revere ever made the ride or Betsy Ross ever made the flag.

Staid Concord has not called off its observance of Patriots' Day because of the impending absence of what would have been its spotlight guest. Fitting celebrations are planned for tomorrow and Monday—patriotic services in the churches, garlands for those who fell at the bridge, and the rattle of musketry and flash of sabres, Monday, at the old North Bridge where the Minute Men routed the lobsterbacks in 1775.

A military parade will feature Monday's exercises. National Guard troops will march from Concord armory to the bridge where a sunset gun will bring the colors down from the Liberty pole nearby.

Boston Views Aurora Borealis

The Aurora Borealis spun its multi-colored shafts of light over Boston just before 1 o'clock this morning. The mammoth arch was reported by observers to have been of brilliant colors and intensity. It was the first one observed this spring.

The phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis has intrigued the imagination of natural scientists for ages. The general concensus is that it centers somewhere above Hudson's Bay, points toward the magnetic pole and is occasioned by the discharge of electricity into the atmosphere.

The color is explained by the view that the Aurora occurs some 50 or 100 miles over the earth where the air is thin. This thin air has an effect on electric current which makes it appear in colors ranging from yellow to red, blue and purple.

The display occurs most often in the spring, and more frequently in Europe than in North America.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Sunday and probably Monday; slightly cooler tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 30's; moderate westerly to northwesterly winds.

Massachusetts, Partly cloudy, slightly colder in the north portion tonight; Sunday fair.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight; Sunday fair.

Vermont: Cloudy, slightly cooler, possibly snow flurries tonight; Sunday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Sunday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west shifting to northwest winds; weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	50	Minneapolis	32	48
Bermuda	70	74	New Orleans	56	70
Chicago	38	42	New York	40	48
Denver	48	72	Norfolk	48	60
Helena	46	80	Philadelphia	42	50
Jacksonville	54	82	St. Louis	40	54
Kansas City	40	62	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	42	52
Miami	68	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 18.
B—Maximum, April 17.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:30 p. m., height, 10 feet.
Sunday, 8:58 a. m., height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:22 p. m., height, 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:58 p. m.

Caucus Reform Bill Urged In Rhode Island

Women Voters Are Behind Measure Designed to End Packing

Pressure Is Brought

Recent Referendum Vote Is Pointed At as Showing Need of Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18—Prompted by the discovery of wholesale discrepancies in the recount of ballots cast in the recent Constitutional Convention referendum, considerable pressure is being brought upon leaders in the General Assembly to pass the Rhode Island League of Women Voters' bill for caucus reforms.

The bill is designed to prevent the "packing" of caucuses, a condition alleged to have appeared frequently in this city, Pawtucket and Woonsocket when regular party candidates were threatened with defeat by so-called "insurgents" or "citizens tickets."

Caucus Hour

The measure, as now being considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee, provides that caucuses shall be opened at 2 p. m. and close at 9 p. m., except that in towns of less than 500 electors the polls may close at 5 p. m., if notice of such closing has been inserted in the call.

Short voting hours have enabled the "machine" of either party to pack its followers in the caucus, proceed with the vote at a slow rate and end the caucus with the opposition having had little chance to get its voters to the ballot box. The present caucus time is three hours.

A spokesman for the sponsors of the measure said: "The ballot box stuffing and irregularities which took place in Pawtucket during the recent special election shows what can be expected at the regular election. If attempts are made by party members to break the 'machine' rule they will have little opportunity to use their strength under the present system. The March special election shows that when the 'machine' decides to act it cares not for the rights of citizens."

Wrong Side

The State Returning Board, recounting the votes cast in the special election, found that in 12 Pawtucket districts, victory had been given to the wrong side in seven instances.

The recounters also found that while Pawtucket officials found 1006 "defective" ballots on election night they could discover but 86 that were improperly marked this week. It was also stated that in three Pawtucket precincts the board found that packages sent to the State House were 521 short of the number of names of voters checked off the voting list.

It was reported at the State House today, that although the Democrats are blamed with attempts to "steal the special election," the major opposition is being led by Senator Alfred G. Chaffee, Republican of Scituate.

Amendments Planned

Because of this opposition it is said to be the intention of the Senate judiciary committee to make amendments which would provide that there be a minimum of three hours for each caucus, and that party committees shall have the power to keep the polling places open longer if so desired.

Supporters of the original bill point out that this amendment would defeat the purpose of the entire act and would place the control in the hands of the "machines" they are attempting to eliminate from interferences with honest voting. They are opposing any change before it reaches the floor Tuesday.

Blazes Sky Trail for Proposed Air Line

By a Staff Photographer

Aviation Progress

The Eastern Air Lines Plane Which Carried the Trail-Blazing Pilots on Their Flight to Boston to Consider Extension of the Present Routes Is Shown Above. Inset—Door of the Plane, Showing the Insignia of the Line. Below—Map Showing Present and Proposed Routes of the Eastern Air Lines

Citizens Called To Clean Politics By Taft at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18 (AP)—Former President Taft's son, Charles P. Taft 2d, in a Lamont lecture at Yale University yesterday, charged Postmaster General Farley with abusing the federal Civil Service. Mr. Taft accused the Postmaster General of "making the biggest dent in the federal Civil Service in history."

He urged everybody to go into politics, and he told of efforts which resulted in giving Cincinnati, his home city, a government free from political bosses and jobholders. He further observed:

Has Happened Before

"In the President's defense it should be said that his predecessors in office were more enthusiastic about Civil Service as they ended their terms than as they began them."

Speaking of presidential nominations, and referring especially to Gov. Alf Landon, Mr. Taft said:

"Look at our national scene from the Republican angle. Here is the 'winter book,' with eight or more presidential candidates in the running. An informal citizen knows one or two personally, has heard of others, finds the rest of the names strange. He reads the headlines. His ideas begin to crystallize. Then all of a sudden a straw vote shows that that candidate is on everyone's lips.

In Favor

"I am not describing this course of events as a boost to Governor Landon, but in order to ask you the question, how does a ground swell like that grow? If that result can happen without any headquarters and without any campaign fund, what good is a headquarters and an organization and a campaign fund?"

Mr. Taft lauded Cincinnati's newspapers for the part they played in bringing "good government" to that city.

Snow Plentiful On Mt. Mansfield

By the Associated Press

Stowe, Vt., April 18

TWENTY inches of snow at Smugglers Notch on Mt. Mansfield invited spring skiers here today. Six inches of snow fell on old snow here in the village at the base of the mountain.

White Sees Quoddy Adding to Resort Value of Maine

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Senator Walter H. White Jr., of Maine, said today completion of the Passamaquoddy power project would "add greatly to the resort value of the land in the immediate vicinity."

"Around the pool created by the dams," his statement said, "there would be approximately 64 miles of permanently high tide. I know of no other place where summer people could go and find such a shore line free from disfigurement of low tide."

"The recreational lure of Maine makes outstanding contribution to our economic well being and I have full confidence that if the President goes forward and this project is completed, the physical attractiveness of the locality will mean substantial investment in hotels and summer cottages and an annual income therefrom of substantial amount."

He discounted the value of the development as a naval base because the navigation lock in the dam would provide a depth of water of only 25½ feet.

Rhode Island Sees Hope Dwindle For Sewage Disposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18—Elimination of pollution in upper Narragansett Bay in the near future appears to be out of the question, the State Department of Health says in its annual report, because no PWA money is available for construction of a sewage disposal plant in Pawtucket and Central Falls.

For years state health officials have been trying to force Pawtucket, and the adjacent area including Central Falls, to cease dumping raw sewage into the river that empties into the bay. The old state board of purification of waters began the fight and it was continued by the present state department, which replaced the old board.

No Funds, City Says

Pawtucket officials insist the city has no funds with which to build a sewage disposal plant. The city, however, is seeking to float a loan of $5,000,000 so that it may erect and operate a city-owned utility company. The utility program now is before the Legislature.

"Municipalities in the Blackstone River, the State Health Department report says, "are the only remaining sewered communities within the jurisdiction of the division still discharging large volumes of untreated sewage into the public waters."

PWA Might Help

Governor Green's State Planning Board in a report earlier in the year urged that Narragansett Bay be cleaned up and described in detail how Pawtucket and Central Falls are polluting it.

PWA officials have said that if the communities were willing to put up more funds, the sewer plant might receive consideration as a PWA project.

Clearing up the Blackstone River, officials have said, would improve the bay and make large areas now banned available for bathing and for shell fishing.

House Democrats Forced Into Line

Party discipline has apparently put an end to the brief Democratic revolt in the House of Representatives. Yesterday's session showed that sufficient pressure had been applied to the recalcitrant members to probably have them vote throughout the remainder of the session on straight party lines, as outlined by Governor Curley.

This reversal, however, did not put a brake to the Republican majority, which continued to roll over Governor Curley's budget, forcing passage of its own Ways and Means Committee's recommendations. The jubilation of the day past has, nevertheless, largely deserted the Republican camp, from which on more than one occasion the Democrats have been able to wean sufficient strength to carry the day.

Over the week end Republican leaders are going to be kept busy keeping party members in line and away from the tempting baits, which are expected to be dangled before those members inclined to cross party lines.

The change became apparent at the first important vote, that on increasing the amount of funds to be allowed Commissioner Reardon's office. The vote, which the Republicans won, was 112 to 103, a marked contrast to the votes of the previous day, which the same party won by votes of approximately 140 to 70. After this test vote Republican leaders realized that they must depend on their own strength to win.

Democratic victories came when they succeeded in slowing up the rate at which the Republicans were pushing through cut after cut in the budget. Contrasted with the 274 items discussed and passed on Thursday, were the 131 finished yesterday. One Republican leader stated that when the Democrats succeeded in adjourning until Tuesday that $5,000,000 was added to the budget. He evidently feared that the Democrats might succeed in garnering enough strength to pass the heavy appropriations called for by the Governor.

New Air Route To South From Boston Studied

Eastern Lines Consider Extending Service to New England

Business Gain Cited

Plan Direct Flight to Miami with South American Link

That Boston may have another air line to New York in competition with the existing service and affording direct connections to Miami, New Orleans and Central and South American points was today forecast by V. P. Conroy, northern division traffic manager for Eastern Air Lines. Mr. Conroy stated that his company was seriously considering extending its service north to Boston from New York, its present terminus.

The service contemplated by Eastern Air Lines would include two daily southbound trips to Miami, two daily trips to New Orleans. Likewise several intermediate direct services to Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., are also being considered. At Miami, of course, connections are available to Central and South America by Pan American Airways.

Expanding Business

Mr. Conroy revealed that a survey made of traffic indicated that an increasing amount of business originating in New England clearly justifies extension of Eastern's service northward. Potential business was indicated by a check of business concerns in New England which revealed that 83 per cent of the firms questioned had occasion for travel to points served by Eastern. This figure compares with 70 per cent in New York and 53 per cent in Chicago.

The extended air service to Boston was hinted by the arrival here last Tuesday of an Eastern Air Lines Douglas plane with 10 pilots and S. L. Shannon, operations manager abroad. While the pilots practiced takeoffs and landings on the airport Mr. Shannon investigated locations in Boston for a centrally-located ground floor ticket office. Passenger facilities for Eastern at the East Boston airport will probably be located in the Administration Building though this has not been definitely settled. Servicing may be done possibly at the Intercity Airlines hangars at East Boston.

Quicker Service Planned

Eastern Air Lines will employ Douglas and Electra planes on its Boston run should it decide to extend its lines to the Hub. The former are 14-pasenger twin-engined planes and the latter are 10-passenger twin-engined planes. With this equipment it will be possible to leave Boston at 8:10 a. m. instead of 7.30 a. m. as now required, and still arrive in Miami at 6 p. m. the same evening, a nine-hour-and-50-minute service down the Atlantic coast from Boston to Miami.

On the New Orleans route one will be able to leave Boston at 12:40 p. m. instead of 10 a. m. and arrive at New Orleans at 9:35 p. m. the same evening. Since Eastern intends to operate direct service former waits at Newark for southbound connections will be avoided.

Atlantic Air Lines?

Eastern Air Lines proposed move into New England is regarded in aviation circles as increasing evidence of the role that the Boston airport may one day serve in transatlantic air services. The airport location with relation to the city and its clear expanse, which is apparently unobtainable at any other point along the Atlantic coast, makes it a logical contender as a base for transatlantic air lines.

Further evidence of this fact is shown by the intention of American Airlines, present operators into Boston, to start a direct service shortly to Chicago. Though present traffic from Boston to Chicago might not warrant starting such a service, it is apparently felt by American that the airport's potentialities as a transatlantic air field make it a better point from which to operate to the middle west.

Inauguration of another air line from Boston to New York indicates that travel, always heavy between these two points, will bear another air line. z

Children Sentenced To Training School For Flag Violations

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 18 (AP)—Three Belchertown school children who refused, because of religious beliefs, to salute the American flag were sentenced to the Hampden County training school by Judge John W. Mason in District Court here yesterday. The three were Anna, 9; Zophie, 12, and Domino, 14, children of Ignace Opielouski, a member of the religious cult of "Jehovah's Witnesses." The father was fined $40 for failing to send his children to school.

Appeals were taken in the cases of all three children and the father. Bail totaling $800 was supplied to assure appearance of the four at the June sitting of Superior Court.

The Opielouski family was represented in court by Attorney O. R. Moyle of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has acted as counsel in other similar cases involving members of the cult.

Town Tax Increased $7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELCHERTOWN, Mass., April 18—An increase of $7 per thousand in the local tax rate, bringing it to $46, was announced by the Board of Assessors. The increase is due to larger appropriations made at the annual town meeting in February.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—A. H. Woods presents melodrama by Ayn Rand, with John Litel, Ruth Matteson and others. 8:20.

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hill in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake and others. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel, by Jack Kirkland. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

UPTOWN—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Follow the Fleet." 12:20, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Farmer in the Dell." 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.

TREMONT — Ginger Rogers and George Brent in "In Person." 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:25. Also "Bordertown," with Bette Davis and Paul Muni. 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:20, 6:45, 10:05.

EXETER—Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart in "Prisoner of Shark Island." 3:05, 6:04, 9. Also "Dancing Feet," with Ben Lyon and Joan Marsh. 1:55, 4:50, 7:50.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder in the East," starring Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. 1:20, 3:40, 5:30, 7:20, 9:40. Also travelogue on Brittany. "Mickey's Polo Team," and Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique." Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

UNIVERSITY—Warner Baxter in "Prisoner of Shark Island." 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "It Had to Happen," featuring George Raft and Rosalind Russell. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: 10 a. m., "Timothy's Quest."

MODERN—Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." 9:30 a. m., 12:32, 3:36, 6:44, 9:53. Also "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," featuring Walter Huston. 10:50 a. m., 1:57, 5:05, 8:13.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Jane Withers in "Paddy O'Day." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Little Lord Fauntleroy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN — Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda in "The Moon's Our Home." Adapted from Faith Baldwin's popular story. 9:30 a. m., 11:55, 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, featuring Tom Waring, Perley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane, and many others.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also Lew Ayres in "Panic on the Air." Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

BOSTON—"Murder on a Bridle Path," featuring James Gleason and Helen Broderick. 10:55 a. m., 1:43, 5:01, 7:54, 10:30. Stage: N. T. G., Broadway's night club master. Also musical review with Rita Rio and the Slate Bros.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Road Gang," featuring Donald Woods, Kay Linaker and Carlyle Moore Jr. Fenway: 2:17, 4:55, 7:33, 10:10. Paramount: 10:13 a. m., 12:49, 3:25, 6, 8:37. Also "Charlie Chan at the Circus," starring Warner Oland and Shirley Deane. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount: 9, 11:24 a. m., 2, 4:36, 7:12, 9:48.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Fitzpatrick travelogue, "Beautiful Banff and Lake Louise." "Cartoonist Nightmare," "The Seeing Eye," "Stop, Look and Guess," "Get Rich Quick," also latest newsreels.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Two puppet shows, "The Tempter or The Sailor's Return" and "The Tragical Comedy of Punch and Judy." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

REPERTORY THEATER—"Merry Movies" presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Mickey Mouse and other cartoons. 9:45 to 6:30.

Tomorrow

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Peoples Symphony Orchestra George McManus, pianist. Fabien Sevitzky, conductor. 4:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. Ernst Hoffmann, conducter. 2:30.

HOTEL VENDOME—Concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 3:30.

AUBURNDALE WPA CONCERT — Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Boat Club, Necra Center. 2:30. Also orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. 7:30.

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. City Square Y. M. C. A. 3:15.

EAST BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor, presenting "The Last Seven Words of Christ." St. John's Church, Lexington Street. 7:30.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "Fascist Developments in the United States," by Prof. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary. 7:45. Preceding address there will be a musical program presented by the Temple Israel Choir, Henry Gideon, conductor.

BOSTON ARENA—Address by Toyohiko Kagawa, outstanding Japanese exponent of Co-operation. 7:30. Other engagements: Trinity Church, 11 a. m.; All Saints Church, Brookline, 3:30. Monday: Tremont Temple, 10:30; Christian Endeavor in Woburn, 2; Wellesley College, 4:30; Boston Y. W. C. A., 7.

BACK BAY WPA LECTURE—Also instrumental trio, Bates Hall, Boston Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 7:30.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game, Boston Bees vs. New York Giants. 3.

Monday

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at South Station at 10 a. m. for special bus on Summer Street for Powder Point, Duxbury. Ten-mile shore walk along Duxbury Beach to the Gurnet, and return. Bring lunch and cup.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Address on "The Artistry of Self-Management," by Dr. Phillips E. Osgood. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

FENWAY PARK—Two baseball games. Boston Red Sox vs. Washington Senators. 10:15 and 3:15.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — All-day outing at Cedar Hill, Waltham. Take Waverley car from Harvard Square to end of line, then bus to Beaver Street, or Waverley bus from Newton. Bring two lunches and cup. Walk through fields and woods, baseball, horseshoe pitching and other games.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Curley's Political Aspirations Still Cloud Democratic Plans

Up and Down Beacon Hill

There's always something new in politics. That's why President Wilson, said: "Politics never adjourns." The adherents of the Grand Old Party have plenty to interest them within their own ranks even in formerly rock-ribbed Republican Massachusetts.

The contest between Speaker Saltonstall of Newton; John W. Haigis of Greenfield, former State Treasurer and strongest man on the Republican state ticket in 1934; former District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell, and District Attorney Warren L. Bishop of Middlesex County, for the Republican nomination for the Governorship gives the Republicans plenty to think about and to decide between now and June when the State Convention will be held.

All this looks mighty interesting in the way of contest to hear the professional Democrats declaim. but, it's nothing to the scrap within their own party this spring.

Candidates in Doubt

Believ it or not—the Democrats don't know who their real candidates for United States Senator and Governor are even now.

It all depends upon the final decision of the present commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts Democrats, Gov. James M. Curley. Mr. Curley long ago declared he would ask the political official tailor of Massachusetts to cut out for his expanding form a toga becoming to a Bay State Senator. He didn't even 'phone one, Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, wearer of one of Massachusetts' two national senatorial togas whether he wanted to continue in office.

That marks one spot where the real Democratic scrap this year begins.

May Change His Plans

Men closest to the Democratic Governor insist, even today, that he'll be a candidate to succeed himself as official head of the Bay State. He has said "No" in such a manner that he has kept both the Senatorial and Governorship political race tracks reasonably clear of obstructions to himself.

Today the writer knows many men close to Mr. Curley who believe that he'll be a candidate for the place he now holds. The many-time Mayor of Boston doesn't want to vacate any place under fire. Willy nilly, if he wants to be Senator in Washington he'll be leaving the Golden Dome under fire. Look at the budget and appropriation debates in the House of Representatives last week for the answer.

No one has taken into account, seemingly, what feelings Senator Coolidge may have on the subject. The writer believes that in this case "silence is golden." That silence is surcharged with pregnant possibilities. Senator Walsh is a friend to the former Mayor of Fitchburg. The political history of the past few years proves this to be true. The Governor's frequent trips to Washington have never resulted in anything like thunderous calls for him to place himself in position to become a six-year official resident of the Capital City of our land.

Men not particularly friendly to Mr. Curley never fail to recall all of these facts.

Then behind these different things there looms on the Governor's political horizon a cloud strangely shaped like the fist of Charles Francis Hurley, three-times-treasurer of Massachusetts. He must vacate his office this year under the state constitution, which has not been questioned by our Democrats here.

Hurley-Curley Split

Mr. Hurley parted political company with Mr. Curley at the State Democratic convention in Worcester in 1934. Mr. Curley had counted upon Mr. Hurley's support for the Democratic nomination for the governorship. At the last moment Mr. Hurley switched his delegate force to General Cole and the Walsh-Ely slate went through.

After that the fat was in the fire. It's history how Curley came back to Boston and made a successful independent campaign for the Democratic popular nomination for governor and won against the machine. Mr. Hurley was of that machine. That piece of political mechanism has been wrecked, but Treasurer Hurley has not been wrecked, no indeed.

He has declared his candidacy for the Governorship. He hasn't been known as a mind-changer to any remarkable extent. His friends think he's fixed and that if Mr. Curley should try to repeat as Governor the Massachusetts Democrats would see the fiercest and biggest political squabble in a quarter century.

All this is worth while thinking about if one cares anything about political battles.

Rush Jones

Drastic Changes In Forty Courses At Williams Proposed

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 18 (AP)—Forty out of 120 courses at Williams College will undergo drastic changes next semester an administrative bulletin disclosed today. Most radical of the curricular changes will be those of the Latin and Greek departments.

One of the last of the New England colleges to abandon a stringent entrance requirement in the ancient languages, Williams in the past few years has accepted men without adequate training in the languages of Vergil and Homer.

Therefore, it has been necessary to introduce courses in English, dealing with classical civilization from a historical approach.

Addition of many advanced studies in geology, economics, physics and biology indicated a continued expansion of the instruction force by June, despite the college's intention of limiting undergraduate enrolment to fewer than 800 men.

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What's Going On In the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

EDWARD BURLINGAME HILL'S Sinfonietta for string orchestra served as novelty on the Boston Symphony Orchestra's twenty-second program, for the pair of concerts of April 17-18, in Symphony Hall. This is a transcription of a String Quartet, op. 40, dedicated by Mr. Hill to Yves Chardon (cellist of the orchestra) and the Chardon Quartet, and played by them last January. The orchestral version, made at the suggestion of Dr. Koussevitzky, was played by this orchestra in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 3, and in New York, April 4.

The Sinfonietta is a characteristic piece, marked by Mr. Hill's distinguishing qualities of finished workmanship, clarity of design, taste and charm. The composer was present to acknowledge the cordial applause of the Friday audience.

In other respects, Dr. Koussevitzky continued his current policy of giving us revivals and repetitions. He opened his program with Monteverdi's Sinfonie and Ritornelli, from "L'Orfeo," as arranged by Malipiero, recently heard at a Tuesday concert and then discussed in this place. He continued it, after Mr. Hill's Sinfonietta, with Stravinsky's Symphony of Psalms and concluded it with Tanéiev's Symphony No. 1, which he had revived last November.

The Symphony of Psalms, written for the Boston Orchestra's fiftieth anniversary, was performed here in December, 1930, repeated in the following February and played again in April, 1932. At each of these performances the Cecilia Society chorus assisted, as it did again on the present occasion.

At each of the earlier performances the work made a good impression, as a whole, on this commentator, who described it after the third hearing as the most significant Stravinskyan product since the "Oedipus Rex." We regret to report that yesterday's hearing failed to confirm that opinion. There is a certain technical interest still in the instrumental introduction to the second movement and there are effective moments in the last section. But on the whole, the composition now sounds to us as dry, as cerebral, as dull and uninspired as Stravinsky's other late work. It is lacking in spontaneity, in the evidences of creative impulse. It is labored, self-conscious, manufactured music. Alas, for the composer of the "Fire-Bird" and the "Sacre."

As for Tanéiev's symphony, Dr. Koussevitzky presumably supposes that if we hear it enough we shall like it better. His hope, we fear, is vain. The banality of the waltz tune of the first movement and of the melodic material of the Adagio, and the prolixity of the entire work are bound to be more distressingly evident on every hearing. Its revival is an instance of misdirected zeal.

L. A. S.

Grace Horne Galleries

THE current exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries consists of work by women only. Whoever cares to speculate at this date about woman's qualifications as artist can find some provocative material in this display. In general, women parallel men in average accomplishment, fall behind in superior workmanship. The most absorbing of the present group is Molly Luce.

The nature of Miss Luce's work is such that it engages the interest of the onlooker, perplexes him somewhat, gains either his enthusiasm or adverse criticism. Because the term modernistic is so extensible, so diffuse in application, it may even be stretched to include Miss Luce's paintings. She is given to making panoramic compositions with a dense, all-over pack of little trees and houses and cloudlets and Lilliputian people. Tidily, faithfully, and unimaginatively she works over the entire surface, fitting in all these details as though she were making papier-mâché models for a city plan in which she wished to include every object, so that town planners would know what's what. The very industriousness which drives her to contrive such details and fit them into the scheme in neat little packets is a credit to her endurance. She exhibits the kind of patience which was exercised by an ancient goldsmith or by a miniature painter. The miniature quality of her work has caused commentators on art to compare her with the illuminators of old, but Miss Luce lacks their sparkle, their particular naïveté. Living in the twentieth century, one must have been a Pittsburgh house painter or a provincial, living 20 miles from the railroad station, to work in Miss Luce's style with genuine ingenuousness.

Other exhibitors are Betty Burroughs, who contributes some pleasing figures in terra cotta and bronze; Elinor Goodridge, whose water colors are mildly abstracted, boldly designed landscapes, and Mary Mills Patch, another water colorist.

D. A.

"Storm Child"

"STORM CHILD," which opened at the Copley Theater last night, is a horror play designed only for the most hardened spectators. It is constructed with succeeding dénouements which disclose three of the four major characters as insane. The piece is made even more "shuddery" by Mary Young's effective portrayal of a woman, driven out of her mind by grief following the drowning of her son, who acts under the hallucination that the child is still living.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	"Blue Room Echoes": string	Ilion A Capella Choir	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Concordia College Singers	orchestra; soloists	Thomas Broadhurst, stories	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"Treasure Trails": sketch	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Ruth and Moss, songs	children's program	"Bait Advertising Scheme"	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Frederic William Wile, talk
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Thurn's Bavarian Orchestra	"News of Youth"	Bachelors Quartet; piano duo
6:30	News; speaker; sports briefs.	American Legion talk	Scores; Ray Jones, songs	Ralph Mylund, songs; organ
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Sports Review, Jay Wesley	Gertrude Niesen, songs	Sport reports; organist
7:00	Patriots' Day address	NBC concert orchestra	"Family on Tour": Frank	Yankee News Service
7:15	Edward MacHugh, songs	Human Side of the News	Parker; comedy; orchestra.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel: speeches	Hampton Institute Singers	Nile Temple Shrine Band con-	Getting the News, 'Tip' O'Neill
7:45	by rabbis; choir; music	Strange As It Seems	cert, New York	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
8:00	Talk, Paul G. Kirk	Your Hit Parade: Hoff's	"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air":	Shaw University sextet
8:15	Boston Symphony Orchestra,	Orchestra; Loretta Lee;	Fannie Brice; Benny Fields;	Chicago Symphony Orchestra,
8:30	Serge Koussevitzky, con-	Stuart Allen; Frimm Sisters	Patti Chapin; Jack Arthur;	Dr. Frederick Stock, con-
8:45	ductor, with Cecelia So-	and Rhythm Kings, trios	Al Goodman's Orchestra	ductor, from Orchestra
9:00	ciety Chorus	Frank Fay Calling; Eddie Kay	Richard Bonelli, baritone;	Hall; In a Winter Gar-
9:15	Armchair Quartet	and his orchestra	Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.	den (Lieberson); Symphony
9:30	National Barn Dance: Henry	Chateau: Smith Ballew; Billie	Minute Men: anniversary pro-	No. 7 (Beethoven); Ameri-
9:45	Burr; Verne; Lee and	Burke and Basil Rathbone;	gram; speakers	can Rhapsody (Zimbalist);
10:00	Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;	George Jessell; Dorothy	'Salon Moderne": orchestra,	Neapolitan (Massenet)
10:15	Tune Twisters; soloists	Lamour; Babe Didrikson	from San Francisco	Yankee News Service
10:30	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	George Olsen's Orchestra; Joe	Spotlight Revue; variety	"Discussion of Patman-Rob-
10:45	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Penner; Bill Robinson	Play from Schubert Theater	linson Anti-Chain Store Bill"
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rhode	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Nick Lucas's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports records; Stage Show;	Brittons's Orchestra	Nick Lucas's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	Charles Dornberger and his	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Henry King's Orchestra
11:45	Loma Orchestra	orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Henry King's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Christian Science Radiocast
Shortwave

4:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publication: readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; music.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth;	Old South Church service	Temple Israel Service	'Preilicher Katzen": Jewish
12:15	Johnny Johnson's Orch.	Phil Saltman's piano club	Choir and organ recital	dramatic sketch
12:30	Radio City Symphony Orch-	University of Chicago Round	'Romany Trail": gypsy orch.	"The Courts of Justic": dra-
12:45	estra concert: Henrietta	Table discussion	News relay from Paris	matic sketch
1:00	Schuman, piano soloist;	"Road to Romany": gypsy	Religious period with speak-	Italian string music and in-
1:15	Rachmaninoff Concerto	orchestra; soloists	ers: soloists; organ	strumental soloists
1:30	National Youth Conference:	Harold Nagle's Orchestra	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45	Dr. Daniel A. Poling; music	Talk by Marie Hall	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: Bronislaw Hu-	"Be Kind to Animals" talk	French Trio: harp, violin and	Palmer House Ensemble
2:15	berman; Tommy Dorsey's	Canadian Singers Guild	flute recital	Men's glee club recital
2:30	Orchestra; Victor Glee Club	"Peter Absolute": Erie Canal	"St. Louis Blues": soloists;	Walter Kidder, baritone,
2:45	chorus, Camden	dramatic sketch	popular orchestra	Francis Cronin, organist
3:00	"Your English": sketch	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Glimpses of Grand Opera":	New York Philharmonic-Sym-
3:15	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Lou Bresse's Orchestra	recorded program	phony Orchestra, Arturo
3:30	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Junior Democratic Crusaders	Cosmopolitans: quintet	Toscanini, conductor; Rose
3:45	Relay from Geneva	of Massachusetts meeting	Song Pictures: Terry O'Toole	Bampton, contralto; Bidu
4:00	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	from Memorial Building,	Special program with	Sayao, soprano; Schola
4:15	Emerson Fosdick; quartet.	Framingham, Mass.	speaker, chorus and organ	Cantorum Chorus; Lawrence
4:30	"Senator Fishface and Pro-	Noble Cain and his Chicago	recital	Gilman, commentator; all-
4:45	fessor Figgsbottle": variety	a capella choir	Donald Van Wart, pianist	Debussy program
5:00	Tom Terriss, narrator: Korn-	San Francisco Symphony	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Melodiana": Bernice Claire
5:15	ienko's Oriental Orchestra	Orchestra concert, Mere-	Young People's Symphony	and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:30	Talk, Malcolm LaPrade	dith Willson, conductor	Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky,	Julia Sanderson and Frank
5:45	Moody Institute Singers	"Fireside Fantasies"	conductor	Crumit; trio; orchestra
6:00	Evening Radio Journal	Religious period from New	National Amateur Hour: so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15	"Makers of History": sketch	York: speakers; music	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:30	Thornton W. Burgess, intro-	News: "Musical Turns"	Yankee News Service	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:45	duced by Dr. F. H. Rowley	Garden talk	All-Star Revue: variety	The Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	"K-7": secret service dra-	Eddie Cantor; Bobbie Breen;	Evening service from Tre-
7:15	Johnny Green's Orchestra,	matic sketch; music	Parkyakakas; orchestra	mont Temple Baptist
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Fireside recital: vocalists	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Church; sermon by the Rev.
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	Kemp's Orchestra	C. Gordon Brownville,
8:00	"The Melody Lingers On":	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	Minute Men: anniversary	pastor; music by staff and
8:15	Leo Spitalny's Orchestra;	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	presentation speakers	senior choir; organ
8:30	vocal soloists; Norsemen	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	"Detroit—Capital of Sports,"	Mass. Jewish War Veterans'
8:45	Quartet ; girls' trio	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	dramatic sketch; music	convention: speakers
9:00	Jack Hylton and his Conti-	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Symphony Orchestra and	Democratic State Committee
9:15	nental Revue: soloists	soloists; trio; orchestra	mixed chorus; Victor Kolar,	speakers, from Boston
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist.	American Album of Familiar	conductor: Joseph Knitzer,	"Snapshots": Orpheus Chorus
9:45	Paul Whiteman's Musical	Music: soloists; orchestra	violinist; speaker	Yankee News Service
10:00	Varieties: Marla Forbes;	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	The Marriage Clinic: sketch	"Dance Scene": Nat Brusil-
10:15	soloists and quartet	Rapee, conduct.; Anna Kas-	with Frances McDonald	off's Orchestra; soloists
10:30	"Dreams of Long Ago":	kas and Arthur Carron, Met-	Freddie Rich's Penthouse	Phil Harris's Orchestra
10:45	dramatization of old songs	ropolitan audition winners.	Party: variety program	Phil Harris's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, Red Sox-Washington game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
10:45 WNAC, Address, Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese economist.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), WEEI (WEAF—National), WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Associated Press luncheon speakers.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Washington baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." by direct wire from Monitor studio.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.
9:00 WNAC (WABC —Columbia), Radio Theater: Lawrence Tibbett in "Harmony Lane."
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eddy Brown, violinist; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orch.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution; address, President Roosevelt.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Talk, "International Relations," Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Behind the Microphones

For air entertainment over the week end the radio listeners might find the following schedule to their liking:

Saturday

Family on Tour, WNAC, 7 p. m., with Frank Parker, Bob Hope and "Honey Chile." "Red" Nichols to do his well-known "Five Pennies" arrangement of "Washboard Blues."

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, WBZ, 8:15 p. m., in two excerpts from Monteverde's opera, "L'Orfeo," Sinfonietta for String Orchestra by Edward Burlingame Hill and Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms," with Cecelia Society Chorus.

Frank Fay Calling, WEEI, 9 p. m. The "elf of the ether" now heard in his own show from Hollywood with Eddie Kay's Orchestra.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra, WAAB, 8:15 p. m., in last concert of radio season. Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor. Program, Lieberson, "In a Winter Garden." Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, Zimbalist's American Rhapsody and Massenet's Neapolitan.

Richard Bonelli, baritone, to substitute for Nino Martini, in WNAC program, 9 p. m. Bedouin Love Song, Irish Names, Sweet Song of Long Ago and Tarentelle are Mr. Bonelli's program.

Billie Burke and Basil Rathbone, George Jessel, Babe Didrikson and Dorothy Lamour to be heard as Smith Ballew's guest in "Chateau," WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Bill Robinson, well-known Negro tap dancer, to be guest with George Olsen's Orchestra and Ethel Shutta, WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday

Poetry-reading contest by American college students at Barnard College, WNAC, 9:45 a. m.

Alexander Semmler, pianist, WNAC, 10:35 a. m., to continue Beethoven's piano sonata series with entire Sonata in F major, Op. 10, No. 2, and second movement Sonata in E minor, Op. 90.

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Henrietta Schumann, pianist, to be soloist in Rachmaninoff's Fourth Concerto. First and second movement of Brahms's Second Symphony and Delius's Dance Rhapsody by orchestra.

Bronislaw Hubermann, violinist, Ralph Forbes and Heather Angel, Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra, relay from Buenos Aires by tango orchestra, Victor Glee Club, in Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m.

French Trio, harp, violin and flute, to be heard in first of series of chamber recitals, WNAC, 2 p. m.

All-Debussy program by New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor, WAAB, 3 p. m., with Bidu Sayao, Rose Bampton and Schola Cantorum chorus.

Marguerite de Reding, well-known European soprano, to be heard in special relay from Geneva, Switzerland, WBZ, 3:45 p. m.

San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Meredith Willson, NBC conductor, as guest conductor, to do Willson's Symphony in F Minor, a musical tribute to San Francisco Young People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, from Jordan Hall, WNAC, 5:15 p. m.

Fireside Recital, WEEI, 7:30 p. m., to give same concert as Nellie Melba, famous soprano, gave in first radiocast concert from London in 1920.

Joseph Knitzer, young American violinist, guest soloist with symphony orchestra and chorus, Sunday Evening Hour, WNAC, 9 p. m. Tchaikovsky's "Concerto in D," Schubert's "Ave Maria," Sciabine's "Etude in C Sharp Minor" and De Falla's "Danse Espagnole" by soloist.

Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties, WBZ, 9:45 p. m., to present Marla Forbes, Boston singer, in talent hunt contest.

Anna Kaskas and Arthur Carron, Metropolitan audition winners, to be heard with symphony orchestra, WEEI, 10 p. m.,

A. D. H.

Suffolk Court Gives Volpe a Job

Employed again today was Frank G. Volpe who was discharged as chief assistant district attorney of Middlesex County at 5 p. m. yesterday. He had a new job this morning just as soon as Judge Wilford D. Gray of Suffolk Superior Court had time to read the newspapers.

He placed Mr. Volpe's name on the list of auditors and masters of the court and assigned him as his first case the duty of sitting as auditor in a cross suit involving the Sobel Shoe Company of Boston and the Virginia Shoe Company of Fredericksburg, Va. The case will be heard on May 4.

Mr. Volpe served as assistant Middlesex district attorney for the past 10 years. He began his term under Robert T. Bushnell and continued in service when Warren L. Bishop became district attorney.

When notified that his connection was terminated last night Mr. Volpe engaged in a dispute with Mr. Bishop charging the reason for his dismissal lay in his failure to support Mr. Bishop's campaign for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Bushnell is also a candidate for the same office, and Mr. Volpe said that Mr. Bishop objected his favoring his former employer above his present one.

Crop Loan Funds Allotted

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday made an allocation of $10,000,000 for crop and feed loans to needy farmers, bringing the total now available for that purpose to $37,000,000.

British Daylight Saving

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Daylight saving time in England—officially known as "British Summer time"—will start two hours after midnight tonight.

Highways of Maine Reported In Fine Shape Despite Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 18—Maine highways, despite the flood, are in better shape than usual this spring, the Maine Development Commission reported this week. Though 30 miles of state roads were inundated by the flood waters, washouts for the most part were small and nearly all have been repaired by an emergency force of 1500 men.

Though 124 Maine bridges were affected by the floods only one on a major route—that at Waterville remains closed to traffic. A nearby adjacent bridge facilitates movement of traffic at this point. In all but the northerly portions frost up heavals are said to have departed and anglers anxious to fish Maine waters will find approaching roads in good condition. In the Rangeley section, roads are said to be in normal condition and even at Moosehead and Fish River they were reported as accessible as in midsummer.

Registrations Gain

Registration of pleasure cars in the first three months of 1936 increased by more than 6000 over the same period last year, and the State thereby has profited, as it has from the 8000 increase in automobile driving license issurances and truck registrations.

Figures from the office of the Secretary of State show collections of $2,222,050.78 from registrations and licenses against $2,074,928.17 in the first three months of 1935.

New Honor for Mayor

Mayor Ernest E. Estes of Auburn was a crossing tender when elected mayor of the city and he had been a railroad employee since boyhood. This week the crossing tender, now on leave of absence from his job, became president of the Lewiston-Auburn Railroad Corp., comprising members of the city governments of the two cities.

Though the Lewiston-Auburn Railroad has for years been an inactive corporation and still is, the crossing tender bore his title of railroad president proudly and manifested that he got a "kick" out of the whole affair.

Political Jumble

More jumbled than ever is the Maine political situation as final date for filing nomiation papers, April 20, approaches. There is a plethora of candidates, particularly for Congress, in the Second and First Districts. Leaders fear, of course, that the abundance of candidates will result in after-primary hard feelings, since the winner may be the choice of a minority of the voters as a whole.

Entrance of Clyde H. Smith of Skowhegan, erstwhile candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, as candidate for Congress in the Second District brought the number of Republicans seeking the nomination to seven.

In the same district, Democrats, with E. Carl Moran Jr. of Rockland, not seeking re-election, are having their troubles. They have at least four who may seek the nomination.

In the First Congressional District Republicans are faced with a similar situation. There are 12 candidates for the nomination and none intend to withdraw. Candidates have decided to fight it out among themselves. Republican leaders are seeking to restore harmony in a party which for four years has shown demoralization, blamed by many, particularly Young Republicans, upon the primary method of choosing candidates.

Flood Effects On Mortgages

Flood damage to 4000 pieces of property on which Massachusetts banks have mortgages was much less than originally anticipated, Henry H. Pierce, state bank commissioner, disclosed today. He placed the total of such damage at $1,570,000.

This sum was arrived at after compiling estimates and figures of banks and bank inspectors. Fifty per cent of the property in flood areas experienced no structural damage, and when water was pumped out of cellars and things cleaned up a bit the property was regarded as being as good as it was before the rivers overflowed their banks.

In the area along the Connecticut near Springfield where the flood was especially severe, the average amount needed for repairs on each one of 2000 pieces of property on which banks had loaned money was $250. Properties in the Springfield district in which banks were interested that were considered a total loss were valued at $290,000.

In the Lowell, Lawrence, Andover, Haverhill district the average repairs on 968 properties was $400 apiece. Total Merrimack Valley loss on bank mortgaged property was placed at $138,000.

President Asked To Discuss Quoddy

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—A conference with President Roosevelt early next week to discuss allocation of funds to continue the Passamaquoddy power project was asked yesterday by Senator Hale of Maine.

Mr. Hale said he expected the conference either Monday or Tuesday, with the entire Maine congressional delegation present. His request for an appointment followed a delegation meeting in his office.

Although he said after the meeting the delegation was keeping in touch with all those interested in the project, including city officials of Eastport, it was believed only the congressional delegation would call at the White House.

The President announced several days ago that no more funds would be allocated unless Congress approved the project.

Mrs. Rogers Urges President to Save N. Y. Cotton Mills

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts Republican, called on the Administration last night to exercise tariff powers to protect American industries from foreign competition.

Asserting that two great American industries—the cotton textile and tannery and leather industries—were menaced by imports of low-cost Japanese and German goods, Mrs. Rogers said in a radio address:

"Legislation is not necessary to save these two industries. The President has the power, given him by Congress. All we lack is the will to do so."

Mrs. Rogers said American mills could not compete with those of Japan in the matter of production costs, and declared:

"The only protection we have against these low-cost products is tariff, and the present one has proved insufficient to equalize competition. Bleached cotton cloth is literally pouring into this country from Japan. The figures for 1935 show the volume was five times greater than 1934, some 584 times greater than in 1932.

"It has been said that we should not protest against these Japanese imports because Japan is our best customer for raw cotton. It is true that great quantities of raw cotton have been exported to that country, but the figures for the month of February, 1936, as compared with January of this year are most alarming, showing a decline of 65 per cent. Something must be done."

N. H. Road Safety Campaign to Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 18—A state-wide campaign to reduce automobile accidents in New Hampshire will soon be started.

Tentative plans were discussed by Governor Bridges and Motor Vehicle Commissioner John F. Griffin at a conference called here this week by the Governor and it was agreed that the State's first safety council should be formed.

In making the program effective all organizations interested in promoting safer driving will be enlisted.

READ BEFORE YOU SIGN

Sign contracts with your eyes open. Know your obligations in advance. If you are asked to sign a contract which is too complicated for you to understand when you read it, better not sign it until someone whom you know has read it and explained these provisions:

1. Just what the seller agrees to deliver.
2. How much you agree to pay.
3. When you are to pay it.

A few unscrupulous companies encourage verbal misrepresentations by their salesmen. Therefore, be sure to remember that verbal representations, differing from those which appear in the contract, are not legally binding upon the company whose contract you sign.

For your own protection, "READ BEFORE YOU SIGN."

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647 Boylston Street, Boston

Connecticut Proves a Treasure Chest of Colonial Antiquities

State is strewn with dwelling places of prosperous farmers and merchants of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries and from which have come a rich flow of furnishings of the better grade.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Antiques Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though one's knowledge of the State be no more than that gained by motoring along the main thoroughfares, one feels sure that Connecticut is rich in home furnishings of colonial days of which we have come to speak of as antiques. The fertility of the broad stretches of farming land and the water power available from the many rapid falling streams, large and small, are two of natures great resources that abound within this area.

From 1635 when the first settlements were made, the energy and thrift of the pioneers, who utilized these, resulted in steadily increasing prosperity. So as one now motors through different parts of the State, two-story houses of generous size, dating from 1800 or earlier, are noticed as the usual dwelling, sometimes located on even very small farms. Evidently there was greater agricultural prosperity here than prevailed in the same period in the states to the north, where one-story houses with less than half as many rooms are the rule, the larger dwelling the exception.

Naturally, almost all homes of this sort would be comfortably furnished, requiring more than an average number of pieces. It is such productive sources that have supplied the bulk of the antiques which we have seen in the Connecticut shops during the past few years, as well as many things that have gone to swell the stocks of dealers in other states.

The Pioneer Collector

I doubt if it is generally known that a Hartford man was the first in America to give serious attention to our forefathers' furniture. Not only was Irving Whittall Lyon the earliest American collector, but he wrote the first book on the subject, "Colonial Furniture of New England." The original edition which appeared in 1891 is a rare volume, but the later printing of 1924 can be found in many libraries. From this pioneer volume one gains an acquaintance with the modest enthusiasm which actuated the collectors of those days. Also, one has the satisfaction of knowing that here is the first publication on a subject that was to hold material for many books.

Coming a little later, Henry W. Erving, another Hartford man, has acquisitions which are among those of the greatest importance. Still active, he is one of the last remaining contacts with Mr. Lyon. A Connecticut contemporary of Mr. Erving was George S. Palmer, collector of New London, widely known for the richness and variety of his acquisition. But Mr. Erving and Dwight Blaney of Boston seem to be the only survivors of the conspicuous group which immediately followed Mr. Lyon's time. Pendleton, Canfield, Perry and Tyler are the others best known, about whom a dramatic series of stories might be written, and sometime will be.

Also, Antique Houses

Last year the tercentenary celebration gave excellent publicity to the fine old houses of the State and showed how widely they are distributed in the regions along the coast and in the river valleys first settled. The Monitor published six articles on these old homes and it is from two of these that the living room and the doorway in the above group are again printed. When we are buying Connecticut antiques we like to think that some of them are very likely to have been at some distant time among the furnishings of homes similar to these.

There must have been a great many skilled cabinetmakers in Connecticut from the years of the earliest settlements down to the time when machinery ruined their business. We know there was a Joshua Hemstead at New London, for his diary has been published. Then there are the peculiar chests which are so distinctive of this state that the name "Connecticut" has been given to the style. One of these is shown here with its shallow carving, on which sunflowers are a noticeable feature.

Nicholas Disbrowe is a maker whose name appears on a chest decorated with carved work, supposed to have been made about 1680. Coming down to later times, John Townsend's name is associated with cabinet work, not only in Middletown, Conn., but in Newport, R. I., blocked front desks and bureaus being traced to his workshop.

A prominent cabinetmaker of slightly later date was Chapin, whose work has a somewhat more delicate character as would be expected, since it is a generation or more later than Townsend's. A highboy credited to him is another of the pieces shown in the group here.

Eli Terry's Clocks

Making of clocks was an early manufacturing activity in this State, Eli Terry being the inventor of the first low-priced American clock. The story of his ingenuity and enterprise makes him appear as a character that is thought of as a typical Yankee. The shelf clock shown here is one of his make, the design of the case as well as the works believed to be Terry's own conception.

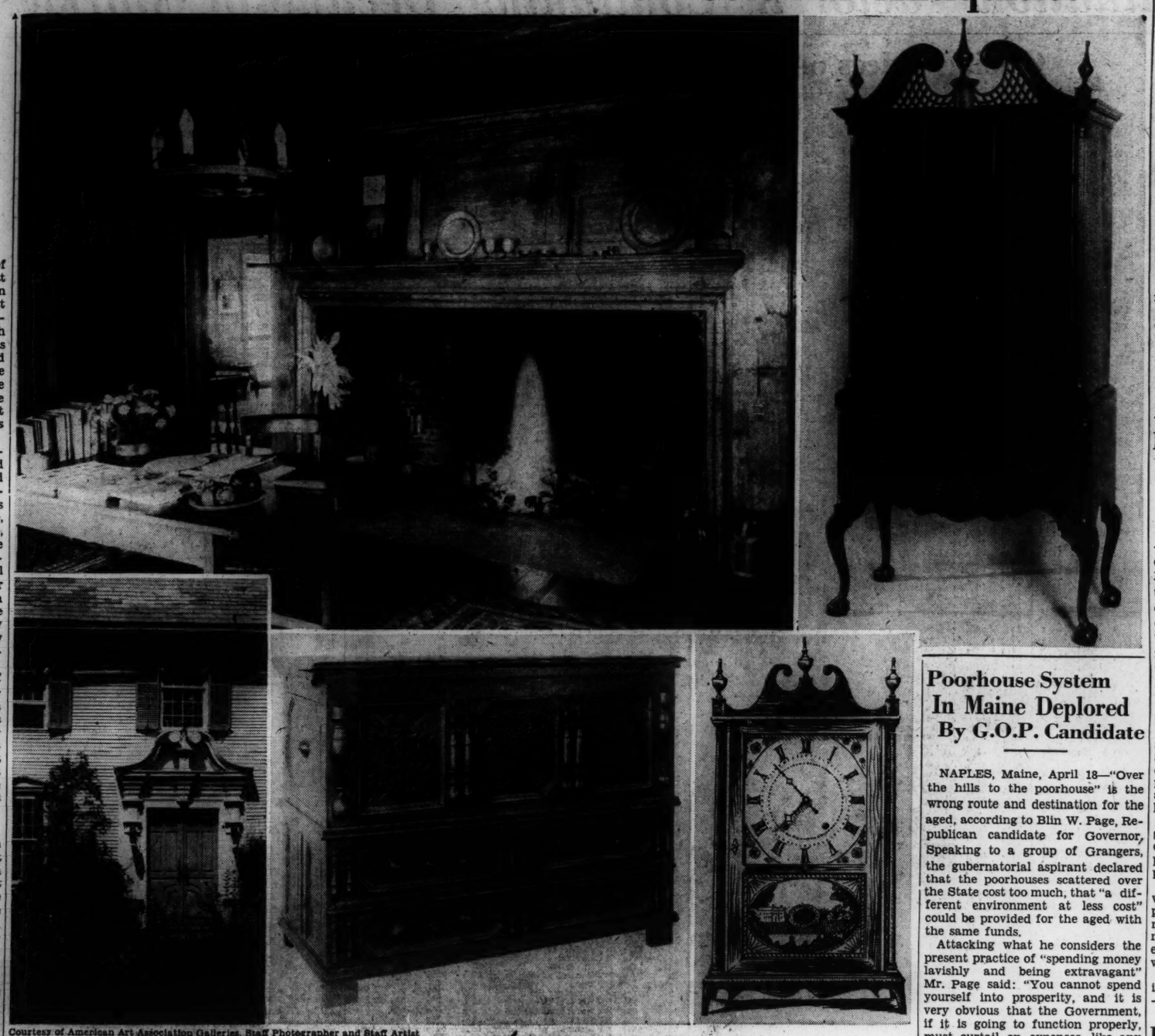
An interesting story goes with it, told me by a slight, frail, gray-haired great-grandmother in Waltham. Her father, Mr. Marsh, was a farmer in New York State and had very little money. Having no clock in the house a noon mark on the ledge of the south window was their means of telling when dinner time was near.

One day a clock peddler stopped at the little farmhouse and delighted the family by showing them this timepiece. Much as they wanted it, the father could not pay the price. But the clock man was as good a salesman as many of the domestic appliance distributors of today, who may think their generation is the first to introduce their goods on a trial basis. The handsome timepiece with the slender columns on the side, and with a graceful scroll top decorated with three brass ornaments, was brought into the house and set up and started on the kitchen shelf.

This was in the autumn and the clock seller offered to leave it there until the next spring, well knowing that if it stayed that long some deal could be made. Mr. Marsh insisted that the conditions be settled then and there, and in lieu of cash the dealer agreed to take in payment a cow and a two-year-old heifer.

When he came back he was dissatisfied with the appearance of the cow, claiming that she had grown thin during the winter and that he should have a fatter one instead. Mr. Marsh told him that if he did not like the trade he could take his clock and go along. At this the dealer capitulated, and though apparently dissatisfied he drove the two animals away with him.

This purchase remained through her life Mrs. Marsh's greatest material household treasure and comfort, and its story was told frequently in after years to her children and grandchildren.



Courtesy of American Art Association Galleries. Staff Photographer and Staff Artist

People of Colonial New England Blended Beauty With Comfort

Upper Left—Kitchen or "Keeping Room" in House Which Was Welles-Shipman House in South Glastonbury, Now Home of Dr. James Ward. Upper Right—Highboy by Aaron Chapin. Lower Left—Doorway of the Ebenezer Grant House, South Windsor, Conn. Lower Center—Sunflower Connecticut Chest Such as Made by Joshua Hemstead at New London. Lower Right—Clock Made by Eli Terry, for Which Was Paid a Cow and a Heifer

Girls 'Too Electric' For College Device

By the Associated Press

Cambridge, Mass., April 18

INGENIOUS student engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today had on their hands a badly burned out "It" machine.

Overstrained by the "electric personality" of the girls whose "It" was tested at a 5:15 club dance last night, the machine lit up like the aurora borealis and blew every fuse in its system.

Students Earn Fund For Window Screens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUNDERLAND, Mass., April 18—The screens that protect the windows of a school building in the warmer months are simple enough and inexpensive enough, but to the students of the local grammar school they represent the fruit of their own efforts. A seed sale has just been completed through which the students earned $11.34, enough to purchase a screen for one window in each room. Last year the proceeds of a school musical program sponsored by the Woman's Club rasied enough to screen three windows in each room.

Historic Boston Water Front Busy At Beginning of Season of Travel

Ocean travel is setting in for the season. Three deep-water liners leave Boston today, with passengers for Europe and the West Indies. A cruise ship docked today after a trip to Bermuda over Easter. A transatlantic liner comes in tomorrow. Indications point to heavy passenger travel all this season.

Port of Boston activities over the week-end shifted to Saturday this week, with four out of the five big vessels of the marine parade making their appearance today.

Mooring at India Wharf, the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer Acadia landed 352 passengers returning from a cruise to Bermuda, while the crew tidied the ship up a bit and the officers prepared to sail on another Bermuda cruise this evening. Hardly had the Acadia come up stream before the Canadian National Steamships cruise ship Lady Rodney headed out from Commonwealth Pier with about 60 spring vacationists bound for Bermuda, Nassau and Kingston. It is the last visit of the Lady Rodney to Boston this season, and terminates the cruises to the Western Islands from Boston, until next winter.

Students at the Harvard law school made up a party and sailed for a trip to Bermuda on the Lady Rodney, leaving books behind in favor of golf sticks.

Arrival of the 17,000-ton liner Caledonia brings Capt. Alexander Collie back to Boston again, and inaugurates the sailings of the Anchor Line for the season. The Caledonia sailed in mid-afternoon, after 131 passengers had gone up the gangplank, destined for Glasgow and Belfast. This sailing opens the direct service to Glasgow and will be followed by the Transylvania, that will forge the first link of regular transatlantic steamship service between Dublin and the United States, when it sails May 9.

Glamour of lights reflecting over restless water will mark departure of the Cunard White Star liner Samaria at 9 o'clock tonight, heading downstream for Greenock, Belfast and Liverpool. Tomorrow the Scythia, also flying the house flags of Cunard and White Star, comes in from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway, landing 50 passengers here and taking 209 others on to New York.

Striking Students Seek to Close Schools

HAZELTON, Penna., April 18 (AP)—Striking pupils of Hazle township sought to keep students out of three more buildings yesterday in their campaign to close every school in the district.

Supported by adult sympathizers, the boys and girls who are protesting the dismissal of 12 teachers said April 16 they would prevent pupils from attending classes in the Oakdale, Japan and Jeddo buildings.

Parading with a band, the strikers claimed they succeeded in closing classes in 10 buildings April 16, the third day of the strike. School officials said only two buildings were closed. Strike leaders seek to close each of the 21 township schools.

Ouster Brings Strike

LEAF RIVER, Ill., April 18 (AP)—Because the school board voted 3 to 2 to dismiss Principal Stanley Finifrock because "he was spending too much money," this village of 400 inhabitants saw these things happen yesterday: The entire student body of 100 went on strike and paraded through the streets. All teachers and the two dissenting school board members announced they would resign if Finifrock is not retained. All stores planned to close tonight while another parade and a mass meeting are held.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	April 22	Plymouth	April 28	Apr. 21, 8:00 pm	Apr. 22, 8:00 am
Bremen	April 23	Cherbourg	April 29	Apr. 23, 1:00 pm	Apr. 23, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jackson	Seattle	April 25	Apr. 20, 4:00 pm	Apr. 20, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	April 26	Apr. 21, 4:00 pm	Apr. 21, 7:30 pm

Poorhouse System In Maine Deplored By G.O.P. Candidate

NAPLES, Maine, April 18—"Over the hills to the poorhouse" is the wrong route and destination for the aged, according to Blin W. Page, Republican candidate for Governor, Speaking to a group of Grangers, the gubernatorial aspirant declared that the poorhouses scattered over the State cost too much, that "a different environment at less cost" could be provided for the aged with the same funds.

Attacking what he considers the present practice of "spending money lavishly and being extravagant" Mr. Page said: "You cannot spend yourself into prosperity, and it is very obvious that the Government, if it is going to function properly, must curtail on expenses, like any individual in his own home."

He declared that there was no reason why real estate taxes could not be reduced. However, he expresed his belief that it would not be wise to set up a definite plan for bringing about a reduction in the tax burden "until we begin looking over the ground to determine where savings can be made."

Increase in Postal Drivers Demanded

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Postmaster General Farley was directed by Justice Joseph W. Cox in District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday to show cause by April 22 why a writ of mandamus should not be issued requiring appointment of additional drivers and mechanics in the Boston Postal District.

The rule was signed after presentation of a petition by 14 Boston postal employees who contended civil service rules were being violated in the Boston district. They alleged that the civil service regulations required one substitute for each eight regular driver-mechanics in offices with receipts between $500,000 and $10,000,000, and one substitute for each 10 regulars in offices with receipts above $10,000,000.

The petition said that in Boston, where receipts were above the $10,000,000 mark, the ratio of substitutes still was only one to eight, and that the one to ten ratio should be established to provide more regular employees.

Operators of Radio Beam Testify at Air Inquiry

PITTSBURGH, April 18 (AP)—Two operators of a radio beam station at Buckstown, 70 miles east of Pittsburgh, testified yesterday they made unsuccessful efforts to reach a plane flying over their station the morning the TWA's Sun Racer crashed with 12 fatalities.

R. L. Lambert, airways keeper, told the Department of Commerce committee investigating the wreck the plane apparently was about 7000 feet above his station in the fog.

N. H. Methodists Veto Liquor, Drugs, Gambling

LITTLETON, N. H., April 18 (AP)—New Hampshire Methodists aligned themselves today in support of any community seeking to rid itself of liquor, drugs or gambling. The 107th State Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church voted this at yesterday's session.

The conference decided also, that any move to consolidate the New Hampshire and Vermont conferences must await the return of the entire State of Vermont to the latter group. At present part of Vermont is in the Troy, N. Y., Conference.

Police Seek Dynamiters Of Vermont Power Line

RUTLAND, Vt., April 18 (AP)—Authorities pushed their search today for dynamiters of a Vermont Marble Company power line at Danby yesterday.

An emergency line brought power to the quarry for a time but workmen were able to repair the damage by noon. The quarry, which has been closed by a strike since November only reopened Thursday.

Housing by Owners Advised, With Park Spacing by Town

Though conditions are far less degraded, housing problems in America today are practically the same as those in the London slums of 1865, declared the Housing Publicity Group today, headed by W. S. Parker, Boston architect and chairman of the Boston Planning Commission.

In London at that time, said the group, certain basic policies were formed by Miss Octavia Hill, outstanding British exponent of proper housing. These policies, the group stated, are applicable today.

Miss Hill's aims and suggestions for improvement of bad housing conditions were published as a series of magazine articles in English magazines from 1866 to 1875, and brought together in a single pamphlet in 1883.

Solution Long Ago Proposed

It will make clear, said the group, that her convictions on underlying policies can be reasonably summarized as follows:

1. Friendly, personal guidance, joined with the duties of rent collector.
2. Management of the properties based upon cleanliness, light, air, and good repair.
3. Firm insistence on prompt payment of the weekly rent.
4. Demolition of housing that is insanitary and lacking in adequate light and air.
5. Demolition even of sanitary housing where necessary to open up interior areas for rebuilding.
6. Need of action by city authorities in order to take and clear necessary properties.
7. Construction of new buildings on the cleared sites so far as practicable by private enterprise.
8. Power vested in city authorities to build wherever private enterprise is unwilling or unable to do so.
9. Need of open spaces for recreation, for both old and young, reasonably near to their dwellings, provided at the expense of the community.

Builder and Community

In America today, said the group, private owners seem as impotent to accomplish the major physical improvements as they seemed to Miss Hill in 1874. Private enterprise, the group continued, can and should be used to the greatest possible extent, as she then urged.

The need of community action, however, is equally clear to supplement the most that private enterprise can do. Yet underlying it all, the group concluded, is Miss Hill's great contribution to the question of wise management, which must be demanded as a prerequisite of any housing program.

Market Meddling By Government Is Hit by Economist

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19 (AP)—Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, declared today that causes of the "greatest evils of the present national and world disorder are to be found in the interferences by governments with the markets under the influence of antiquated doctrines."

In an address prepared for delivery before the annual meeting of the Eastern Sociological Conference, Dr. Anderson said:

"I do not believe that, at best, governments could work out a conscious control of the economic life of a great people which would approach in efficiency the unconscious, automatic control which free markets and freely changing prices give."

He said government as now organized in the United States has difficulty even in seeing what the problem of governmental economic planning is.

"Effective economic planning would have to be preceded by a complete centralization of our government. Democracy, local self-government, and individual rights protected by the courts must be done away with.

"The reconstitution of government in Italy and Germany point the way—for those who wish to pursue it."

Dr. Kagawa to Open Boston Engagements With Talk at Arena

Toyohiko Kagawa, the man who has said, "I am passionately fond of the pouring rain. Nothing equals the pleasure of walking, umbrellaless and free through the pelting rain," should be quite at home in the Boston of this April.

He will speak at the Arena Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Many churches are giving up their evening services to hear the man whose books are best sellers the world around and who lived by choice for 16 years in the slums of Kobe. Eight thousand seats will be available at the Arena without cards of admission. The doors will open at 6:30.

Dr. Dwight Bradley, president of the Boston Federation of Churches, will preside tomorrow evening. Preliminary services will be very brief so that Dr. Kagawa may begin promptly. Amplifiers have been adjusted to carry Dr. Kagawa's voice to every corner.

On Monday morning Dr. Kagawa will speak to ministers and church workers at Tremont Temple at 10:30. Cards will be necessary until after 10:15.

Other Greater Boston engagements are: Sunday at 11, Trinity Church; Sunday at 3:30, All Saints Church, Brookline; Monday at 2, Christian Endeavor in Woburn; at 4:30, Wellesley College; at 7, Y. W. C. A., Boston, for students and young people.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Foreign Situation Factor in Continuing Decline of Market** • Commodity and Money Markets

Security Prices Continue Sagging To Lower Levels

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Stocks gave way under further selling pressure in today's market, many declining fractions to around 2 points and some much more.

A break of around 10 points in Johns-Manville on an unfavorable earnings report was an unsettling influence. There were a few small advances, and a little support arrived in the last few minutes for several issues. The close was heavy. Transfers approximated 850,000 shares.

The European scene still held disturbing aspects for traders, although no serious development was expected until after the French elections the latter part of this month. The Italo-Ethiopian crisis was a disturbing spot in the news.

Domestic Picture Good

At the same time the domestic picture, while a bit ragged here and there, was more hopeful than otherwise.

Shares of Indian Refining again bucked the trend, but the principal losers included Case, du Pont, Pullman, Owens-Illinois, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Westinghouse, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Otis Steel, Midland Steel Products, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Delaware & Hudson, Electric Auto-Lite, Briggs Mfg., Bendix and Stewart-Warner.

The utilities managed to keep their losses in minor fractions and the oils were only moderately lower.

Wheat again pushed forward to new seasonal highs under the stimulation of drought news. Cotton improved. Secondary railway bonds were soft. Foreign currencies were fairly steady in terms of the dollar.

Favorable first quarter earnings statements were in the majority, but the decline in profits of some leading companies from the 1935 months was disappointing to Wall Street quarters.

Aggregate net of the first 10 automobile parts manufacturers to report for the initial quarter revealed a decrease of 18.4 per cent from the corresponding period last year. One of the reasons for the decline, it was said, was that a few of the larger motorcar makers were in a position this year to supply a much larger proportion of their equipment requirements. The accessory concerns are expected to make a much better second-quarter showing.

Bonds Market Sags

Medium and low-priced railroad liens sagged fractions to more than a point in the bond market today as the rest of the corporate list ruled easy.

U. S. Treasury issues likewise came under some pressure, and shortly before the close were 3-32s lower to 1-32s higher. Treasury 3¼s and the 2⅞s were down. Resisting the decline were the 3s of 1946, which was slightly higher.

The slump in carrier obligations was prompted to some extent by the decline in rail equities, down fractions to around two points. Hardest hit among the loans were Rock Island general 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Paris: Profit taking over the week end caused some prices to decline although steadiness in rentes helped sustain other issues. The closing tone was irregular.

Liverpool: Wheat futures were quiet but steady today on firm Canadian and Australian offers, unusual cold weather in Europe and bullish American crop reports. Business in the cotton market was small and prices closed 1 to 3 points higher, on trade calling in near months and Bombay buying of later deliveries.

London—Closed.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 Stks
	d1.0	d.5	d.2	d.7
Saturday	63.2	36.5	48.0	62.7
Previous day	84.2	37.0	48.2	63.4
Month ago	82.4	35.6	47.3	61.9
Year ago	55.4	21.2	26.4	39.6
1936 high	85.8	39.7	50.8	64.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	45.0	55.7
1935 high	76.3	31.2	44.7	56.1
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8

Movement in Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	d.2	a.1	d.2	a.1
Saturday	92.0	101.5	101.4	69.7
Previous day	92.2	102.4	101.6	69.6
Month ago	92.5	102.6	102.5	70.4
Year ago	79.2	95.4	90.7	67.9
1936 high	94.3	104.1	102.5	72.0
1936 low	86.9	102.1	99.3	69.5
1935 high	87.8	102.2	99.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Sat (to come)		prev. day	111.6
Month ago	111.5	Year ago	109.9
1936 high	111.8	1936 low	110.2
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Assoc D G 1pf	$3	..	June 1	May 8
Increased				
Chic Yel Cab	50c	Q	June 1	May 20
Regular				
Champ Pap&Fibre	25c	..	May 15	Apr. 30
Do pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Kayser (J) & Co	37½c	..	May 15	May 1
Rway&Lt Sec pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Tide W Asso Oil	15c	Q	June 1	May 11
Tide Water Oil Co	50c	Q	May 11	May 1

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Apr. 17	Apr. 16	Apr. 15	Apr. 14	Apr. 13
High	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7
Low	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6
Last	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6

Range since legal devaluation:

High—107.6 Feb 5, 1934 Low—99.04 April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.43 cents at the close.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr.18	Last Apr.17
74¾	68	Acme Steel (2½¶)	69	69	69	69½
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
35¾	25½	Adams Millis (1)	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26½	26¼	26¼	26⅝
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumley	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9	7⅜	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
17⅞	14	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14	13¾	14	13⅞
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3	3	3
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	22	21¾	21¾	22¾
29½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
45⅞	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	32½	32½	32½	..
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	196¼	196¼	196¼	197½
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8¼	8	8	8⅛
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	27½	26¾	26¾	27¼
50½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers	48⅛	46⅝	46⅝	48⅛
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	24	23½	23½	24¼
47½	37⅞	Amal Lithr pf (2g)	37	37	37	38½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	110	108	108	110
63¼	51⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51¼	50½	50½	51⅛
55⅛	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	50⅛	49½	49½	51
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	47⅝	47	47	47¾
132½	125½	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	126¼	126¼	126¼	126½
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	123¾	122	122½	123⅞
41	32⅝	Am Car & Fdry	36⅛	36	36	36⅝
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	63	63	63	..
58¾	31	Am Chain	57	56¾	56¾	57½
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
32⅝	27	Am Com Alcohol	27¾	27⅜	27½	27⅞
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23½	22	22¼	23½
3⅜	¾	Am Encaustic T (h) old	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
14⅝	9¾	Am European	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	36½	36	36	37
37½	26	Am & For Pow 6	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	..
18½	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	16	15¾	16	16
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16	15½	16	16⅛
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	18½	18½	18½	..
13⅝	10⅝	Am International	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	12½
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	28	28	28	28
29⅞	23⅜	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23	22⅞	23	23⅜
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	31¾	31¾	31¾	33
32½	35½	Am News (1½)	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
52⅞	36⅝	Am P & L 5% pf (1¼)	49	48	48	48⅞
60⅞	43	Am P & L 6% pf (1½)	57	57	57	57½
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	22¾	22⅛	22¾	22¾
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	30	29½	30	29⅞
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	100	100	100	101
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	23	23	23	23
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	30½	30½	30½	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	79⅝	78⅞	79½	78¼
108	104	Am Sm & R 6% pf (6)	106	106	106	105⅞
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	61½	61½	61½	..
33⅝	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	28⅝	27⅝	27¾	28¼
117	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	115½	115½	115½	..
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30⅛	30	30	..
61⅛	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53⅝	52½	53¼	53½
141⅞	129	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	..
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	165½	164¾	165	165
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90½	90⅛	90½	90½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92¼	91½	92	92
35	24¼	Am Type F pf (h)	27¼	27	27¼	..
25¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	23½	22⅞	23	23⅜
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9½
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	⅞	1	⅞
7¾	4	Am Zinc Lead & S	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
73½	44	Am Zinc L & S pf	52	52	52	..
31	28¼	Am Zinc Pr pf	30¼	29¾	29¾	30½
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	39⅛	38⅛	38¼	38¾
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	43½	43½	43½	43½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23	22	22	22¼
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	109½	109½	109½	109
15	11⅝	Andes Copper	13	13	13	..
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (1¶)	42	42	42	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
7⅞	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pr(6)	74	73¾	73¾	74½
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	58	57	57½	59⅛
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
22½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	18¼	18	18¼	..
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	16
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	81¼	78½	79	80⅝
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	28	27½	28	28
¾	⅝	Atl Refining rts	16-32	14-32	15-32	15-32
35½	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	32½	31¾	32	32¼
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	62	62	62	62
125½	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	126¼	126	126	..
30⅛	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	22½	22½	22½	23
54¼	40⅛	Auburn Auto	44¼	43	43	44
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
54½	37½	Baldwin L pf (h)	39	38	38	..
24¼	16¼	Bald & Ohio	20⅛	20	20	20¼
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	28⅝	28	28	28¼
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	44	44	44	..
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	115	115	115	115¼
20⅞	13¼	Barker Bros	17	16¼	16¼	17
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	100	99	100	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	18⅝	18	18¼	18½
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	69	69	69	70
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23½
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	87	87	87	88
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14⅝
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	30½	29⅝	30	30⅛
24⅞	20	Beneficial Ind In (1½¶)	21¾	21½	21¾	21⅞
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	55	54¾	54¾	55¼
63¾	52½	Beth Steel	59⅝	58⅛	58½	59⅝
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	117½	117¼	117½	116½
20¼	15¼	Blaw Kox (.10b)	18	17⅛	17¼	17¾
26½	20½	Boeing Airplane	20½	20⅜	20½	21
63⅛	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	51¾	50¼	51⅛	52
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶)	41⅜	41	41¼	41½
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27⅜
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	74½	71½	72¼	75¼
18⅞	15½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
64⅞	51½	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	52⅛	49⅝	51⅛	52⅝
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	49
104	97¾	Broklyn M T pf (6)	101⅞	101½	101½	..
56½	50	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	49¾	49¾	50
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
20⅛	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	16	16	16	..
15	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14	13⅝	13¾	13⅞
2¾	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
14	10½	Budd Wheel	11⅛	10½	10⅝	11¼
31⅛	22¾	Bullard	25½	25	25½	..
23	11½	Bulova Watch	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝
33¼	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	28⅛	27½	27½	28¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛
24⅞	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	19	19	19	18⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
25¼	19⅞	Byers	21½	21	21	21⅞
74	64	Byers pf	65½	65½	65½	66
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (1)	24½	24½	24½	24½
		—C—				
37⅝	32½	Calif Packing 1½)	33½	33	33½	33
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	12⅛	11⅞	12	12¼
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35⅝	34½	34½	35⅝
16½	13	Canada Dry	13	12¾	12¾	13
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½
18½	13	Capital Admin	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15⅝
51¼	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	52½	52¼	52¼	51¼
9¾	7¾	Carirers & Gen (.20)	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	165	163	163	166
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	78	77½	77½	78
32¼	26¼	Celanese Corp (½b)	26½	26	26⅛	26⅝
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	26⅜	25¼	26	26⅛
71¼	58	Celotex Co pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	60¾
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	57	55¾	56	57
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Tee	17	15⅞	16	17
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	96½	96¼	96¼	96½
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102½	102½	102	102½
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65½	65	65½	65½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57⅞	57½	57½	57¾
3¼	1½	Chi & E Ill (h)	2	2	2	..
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4	4	4	4⅛
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	2	2	..
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4	3¾	3¾	4
4⅞	3⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
20½	15⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
8	4⅛	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4½	4½	4½	4½
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	31	30¼	30½	30
30¼	25½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	25⅛	24⅞	25	25½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8⅜	8⅜	8¾	8⅝
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (4)	99⅜	98⅜	98½	99⅞
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	84	84	84	84½
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	38¾	38¾	38¾	39½
46	37¾	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	37¾	37½	37½	37¾
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	88¾	88⅛	88⅛	88¾
57½	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	57	57	57	..
20½	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17¼
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (½b)	48¼	46¾	47	48¼
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	21½	21	21	22⅛
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5¼	5	5	5⅜
49	24⅛	Colo F&I pf (h)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	..
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	29	29	29	29
37⅞	19¼	Colo & So 1pf	28	26	26	29
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	19¼
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	99½	99½	99½	99⅞
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	37	37	37	38
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	56¾	56¼	56¼	56⅝
72⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (3¶)	71	70	70	70¾
106¼	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	106¼	106	106	106¼
24⅝	19	Comm Solvents (.60)	19⅛	18⅞	19	19
5½	2⅛	Comwlth & So	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
82	60	Comwlth & S pf (3)	66¼	66¼	66¼	65½
12¼	8⅝	Conde Nast Pub	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	13½	13½	13½	13
13⅝	9¼	Consol Cigar	10⅛	10	10	10¼
7⅛	5⅛	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
20⅛	17	Consol Film I pf (½g)	17½	17½	17½	17
38⅝	30⅝	Consol Ed NY	32¼	31⅞	32¼	32¼
108½	102	Consol Ed pf	105½	105½	105½	105⅝
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Laundries	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8	8	8	..
1⅝	¾	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
4⅞	4⅜	Consol Coal vtc	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
26¼	19⅜	Container n	20¾	20½	20¾	20⅝
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	72¼	72¼	72¼	72
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	78¾	78⅛	78½	78¼
24⅝	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18¾
46	39¾	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40⅝	40	40⅝	40½
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
38½	33½	Cont Oil (1)	34¾	34⅛	34⅝	34⅝
46	40½	Cont Steel (½b)	40	40	40	41½
69	60	Corn Exchange (3)	62	61½	61½	61⅝
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	76⅝	75	75¼	76½
7⅜	4¾	Coty	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	36
25⅝	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	24	23⅝	23¾	24
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	58¼	56½	58	59
10⅝	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
41	35	Crucible Steel	35¾	35½	35½	..
115	103	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	105	105	105	..
2⅞	1⅝	Cuba Co	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
18½	11	Cuba Ry pf	12	12	12	12¾
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11½
44½	38⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39
24¼	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	22⅛	21¾	22	22⅝
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103½	102¾	102¾	103¾
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	16¾
		—D—				
9¾	8⅛	Davega St (.30¶)	8½	8½	8½	..
89¼	52	Deere & Co	83¾	82¼	82¼	84
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	45¼	44½	45¼	46
23½	15¾	Del Lack & W	19	18⅝	18¼	19
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	7⅛
153	128¾	Detroit Edison (4)	146½	146½	146½	..
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	55	55	55	55¼
34⅝	22½	Distillers Cp Seag	22⅝	22	22	22⅝
52⅝	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	46	45⅛	46	45
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	64½	63½	63¾	64¾
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	33½	33¼	33¼	..
18⅞	15½	Dresser B	16	16	16	..
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
153	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	147	145	145½	147⅝
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	130	130	130	..
		—E—				
9⅝	7¼	Eastern Roll Mill	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	35¾	34½	34¾	35¼
44⅝	36⅛	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	39	37¾	38	39
17⅞	12¼	Elec Boat	12¼	11⅞	12	12½
7¾	6½	Elec Mus Ind (.24e)	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	14⅝
64⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	59⅝	58½	58½	59
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	64	62½	62½	63¾
55¼	48⅝	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	48¾	48	48	49
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2	2	2	2
15	7½	Engineers Pub S	14	13½	13½	14¼
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Big	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
27¾	16⅝	Erie RR 1pf	21	21	21	21½
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	15	14¾	14¾	15¼
40⅞	31¼	Evans Products (1)	33½	33	33	33½
8¼	4⅝	Exchange Buffet	6⅛	6	6	..
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3½	3½	3½	3½
18⅛	11½	Fairbanks pf	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
53⅞	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	50½	50	50½	48½
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug	37¾	37	37	36¾
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
5⅞	4¼	Fed Screw W	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23½
49½	42	Fidelity Ph F (1.20¶)	41⅞	41½	41¾	42
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	30¾	29½	29¾	30¾
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	..
48¼	40⅝	First Nat Stores (2½)	43⅝	43	43⅝	44
11¾	4⅛	Follansbee B (h)	7¼	7	7	7¼
47½	37¼	Food Mach n (1)	38½	38⅛	38½	..
38¾	27	Foster-Wheeler	33½	32¾	32¾	33⅝
38	32½	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	34½	34½	34½	34¼
77⅛	64	Franklin Sim pf (7g)	70	68¼	70	68¼
35⅝	28½	Freeport Texas (1)	30¼	30	30	30½
		—G—				
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
18¼	12	Gamewell	14⅝	14½	14½	14½
12½	10⅛	Gen Am Inv	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
63	47⅛	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	47½	46¼	46¼	47¼
34¾	22¼	Gen Asphalt (xe)	31	30¾	30½	30⅞
1⅞	⅝	Gen Am Trans rts	⅝	⅜	½	⅝
14⅜	12	Gen Baking (.60)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
11¾	9	Gen Bronze	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	11⅞	11¼	11¼	12
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	27½	27	27	..
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	89	89	89	89
41⅞	36⅛	Gen Electric (1)	40	39½	39⅝	40
37¾	33⅝	Gen Foods (1.80)	37¾	37⅝	37¾	37¾
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
43	14	Gen G & E cv pf	25½	25½	25½	..
50	19½	Gen G & E 8% A	38	38	38	..
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	63½	63½	63½	62½
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	67⅝	67⅛	67¼	67¾
120⅛	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	119½
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7½
50	38	Gen Print Ink (2)	46¼	46⅛	46¼	46⅛
108	105	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	106½	106½	106½	..
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Pub Service	4½	4½	4½	4¾
50	39½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	41¼	41¼	41¼	40¾
3⅞	2½	Gen Realty	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
43	32¼	Gen Realty pf ww	32	32	32	32½
60½	42	Gen Steel Gas pf	45	45	45	..
18⅝	16⅜	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16½	16⅜	16½	16½
90	83½	Gillette R S pf (5)	83	83	83	83½
11⅛	6⅝	Gimbel Bros	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
55¼	45¼	Glidden (2)	51½	50	50¼	51⅝
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
10¼	7⅞	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
21⅝	18⅝	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	18⅞	18¾	18¾	19
23⅞	23⅝	Goodrich	22⅛	21¼	22	22
98½	78	Goodrich pf	95	94	94	94
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	30¼	29¼	30¼	30¼
99¾	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	96¼	96⅛	96¼	..
12⅛	9	Gotham Silk Hos	11	10⅝	10⅝	10½
4½	2½	Graham-Paige	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
11¼	3	Granby stp	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
6⅞	3¾	Grand Union ct	4	4	4	4⅛
23⅝	17	Grand Un pf (1½)	17½	17½	17½	17
35½	30¼	Granite City Stl (1)	31½	31½	31½	32½
33½	28½	Grant W T (1.40)	30½	30¼	30¼	31
3	2	Gt Hor Ry rts	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅝
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	37¾
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	34	33¾	33¾	33¾
28⅜	23⅝	Green, H L (1¶)	24	23½	23½	24¼
80¼	58⅝	Greyhound Corp	60	59½	59½	59⅝
3½	1¾	Guantanamo Sug	3	3	3	3⅛
39	26½	Guan Sug pf	36	35	35	35
55	30½	Gulf Mobile pf	45⅝	45¼	45¼	..
		—H—				
36⅛	35	Hack W pf A (1¾)	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
11½	6	Hall Printing	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
21⅜	14	Hamilton Watch	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
41⅝	30⅛	Harbison Walker (1¶)	39	38¾	38¾	39
16⅜	12	Hat Corp of Am	15¼	14⅞	15¼	15¾
115	104⅛	Hat Corp pf (6½)	107⅞	108	107⅞	..
9	4¾	Hayes Body	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
35¾	29¾	Hercules Motors (1)	30	29¾	29¾	30
105½	84	Hercules Powder (3¶)	102	102	102	..
135	128	Hercules P pf (7)	134½	133½	133½	135
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furnace	40½	39½	40½	40
12	9	Hollander (½)	11½	11	11	11⅛
35⅜	19½	Holly Sugar (1)	32	31¼	31¼	32¼
33	26⅛	Houdaille Her B (1½)	26½	25¼	25½	26¼
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	10¼	10	10⅛	10⅛
57⅞	48¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	52½	52	52	52
5⅞	4	Hudson & Man	4½	4½	4½	4½
19¾	15	Hudson Motor	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	17½
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
		—I—				
28⅞	19⅝	Ill Central	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
13½	4⅛	Indian Refining	13	12⅛	12¾	11¾
34⅝	28½	Indus Rayon (1.68)	31	30¾	31	30¾
114¼	98⅛	Inland Steel (3)	108	107	107¼	108¾
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	13	12⅝	12⅞	13⅛
5¼	2½	Intercon Rub	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4
15⅜	11	Interlake Iron	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
5⅞	3¾	Int Agr Corp	4⅛	4	4⅛	4½
49¾	35½	Int Cement (1½)	47½	46¼	46¼	47⅝
89½	56⅝	Int Harvester (1.20)	87½	85¾	85¾	87½
5½	3	Int Hydroelec	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
54¼	44½	Int Nickel (1)	48¾	47⅝	48½	48¼
7⅜	4	Int Pap&Pow A	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
3⅛	1⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
36⅜	23½	Int Pap&P pf	30	29	29	30
8¼	3¾	Int Rys Cen Am	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
29¼	25	Int Salt (1½)	24⅞	24¾	24¾	25
67	55¼	Int Silver pf (4)	55¾	55¾	55¾	..
19⅛	13	Int Tel & Tel	15½	15⅛	15¼	15⅝
14½	12⅛	Interstate Dept S	12½	12	12	12½
22¾	15	Intertype Corp (.40e)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
29¾	27½	Island Crk Coal (2)	27½	27½	27½	..
		—J—				
129	94⅛	Johns Manville (2)	106½	102	102	112
90½	78¼	Jones & L'lin pf	84⅛	84	84	84
		—K—				
26	13	Kan C South	21½	21	21⅛	21¼
39	19¼	Kan C South pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
21⅛	17	Kaufmann D St (1)	19	19	19	19¼
33¼	27¾	Kayser, J & Co (¾b)	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	28¾
28⅝	22½	Kelsey Hayes W A	24½	24¼	24¼	24¾
24⅞	20¼	Kelsey Hayes W B	21	21	21	21
25⅝	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (½¶)	22½	22½	22	22½
41⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1)	41⅝	40⅜	41¼	41⅝
97½	89	Keystone Stl & W (4)	88	88	88	..
26½	18½	Kimberly Clark (½)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
25½	22	Kresge (1)	22¼	22	22	22⅛
28	23½	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½
		—L—				
33⅞	22½	Laclede Gas StL	24	24	24	25
26¾	22	Lambert Co (2)	22	22	22	22
16¼	13⅛	Lee Rubber (½)	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅝
23	15¾	Lehigh Port Cem	18⅝	18½	18½	19
4	2⅜	Lehigh Val Coal	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	..
16⅝	11¼	Lehigh V Coal pf	12½	12¼	12¼	..
14⅜	8½	Lehigh Val RR	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
14⅞	13	Lehn & Fink (1)	14	14	14	14¼
63⅛	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (2)	56⅝	56	56	58
11⅛	8⅝	Libby cN & L	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅞
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4¶)	103¼	102⅞	103	103
23¼	20	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	20½	20½	20½	20⅞
50⅞	39	Link-Belt (1.20)	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42¼
44¼	36½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	38¾	38¾	38¾	39
54⅞	44½	Loew's Inc (2¶)	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	45⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Loft Inc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8⅞	3⅜	Long Bell Lum A	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅞
26½	21⅞	Lorillard (1.20)	22	21⅞	22	22
24¼	20⅛	Louisville G&E A (1½)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
35	24⅛	Ludlum Steel (½b)	28	27½	27¾	28
1⅛	¾	Ludlum Stl rts A wi	½	½	½	⅝
		—M—				
42	39	MacAndre & F (2)	39	39	39	39
37	27⅜	Mack Trucks (1)	34	33¼	33⅛	34½
49⅜	42⅞	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	44¼	43¾	43¾	44½
13⅞	8⅝	Madison Sq Gar (.60)	14⅛	13¼	13¼	13⅞
42	34½	Magma Copper (2)	39¼	39¼	39¼	40½
17½	7¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	11½	11⅜	11⅜	13
10½	8½	Mandel Bros	9	9	9	..
23¼	17½	Man Elv mg (h)	18	18	18	18¼
6¾	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	5	4¾	5	5⅛
10⅜	9¼	Marine Mid (.40)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
30¾	18¾	Market St Ry ppf	27	27	27	..
4½	2½	Market St Ry 2 pf	3	3	3	..
50¾	41½	Marlin-Rockwell (2¶)	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	..
19⅛	11⅝	Marshall Field	16½	16	16⅛	16½
36½	30	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	31½	31	31	31¼
53½	46⅝	May Dept Stores (2)	47¼	47	47	..
16¼	12¼	McCrory Sto (h)	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅝
24	18½	McGraw-Hill	21	21	21	..
49⅜	39⅝	McIntyre Porcu (2)	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	41½
11¾	9¼	McKesson & R	10	10	10	10
15¼	12⅛	McLellan Sto (h)	13	12¾	13	13
19	12⅝	Mead Corp	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¾
104½	97½	Mead Corp pf (1½g)	105	105	105	..
10⅝	7⅜	Mengel Co	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
68¾	55	Mengel Co pf	57	56	56	57
50¾	40⅝	Mesta Mach (2)	47½	47¼	47¼	47⅝
12¼	5¾	Miami Cop	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	11¼
23	18¼	Mid-Cont Pet (.40e)	22⅛	21¼	21¼	21⅞
47½	21⅝	Midland Steel (1)	44⅛	42	42	44¼
75	65	Min Honeywell (1½)	73	72	72	74
12⅝	6*	Min Moline	10	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
26¼	17½	Mission Corp	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
9⅝	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¾
26⅛	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
4	2⅜	Mo Pacific (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
7¾	3⅞	Mo Pacific pf (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
45¼	35¾	Montgom Ward (.20b)	43⅛	42½	42⅝	43⅛
1⅞	¾	Mother Lode	1½	1½	1½	1½
37⅞	28¾	Motor Products n (2)	32½	32⅛	32¼	32¾
22½	15⅛	Motor Wheel (.80)	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
17⅞	13⅛	Mullins Mfg B	14⅝	14	14⅛	14½
22¾	17*	Murray Body	18	17⅛	17½	18
		—N—				
21⅞	17⅝	Nash Motors (1)	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
30½	22⅝	Nash Chat StL	26	26	26	25⅝
17½	13⅝	Nat Acme	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅞
38⅜	32½	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	34	33½	34	34
162¼	153	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	159¾	159¾	159¾	159
30	21⅛	Nat Cash Reg (½)	25⅛	25	25	26
25¼	21¼	Nat Dairy Prod (1.20)	23	22¾	22⅞	23⅛
111	107½	Nat Dairy pf B (7)	108¼	108	108¼	108¼
15¼	10⅝	Nat Dept Stores	12½	12½	12½	13
33⅝	28½	Nat Dist Pr (2)	30½	30⅛	30½	30½
37⅞	28⅜	Nat Enam & St (2)	33	32¾	32¾	..
14⅝	9¾	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
3	⅞	Nat Rys Mex pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1½	⅞	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	¾	¾	¾	¾
75	64¼	Nat Steel (1½)	65	63	63	64⅞
40	19⅝	Nat Supply	36¼	35½	35½	36½
59¼	41	Newberry Co (1.60)	44	44	44	44
43	10¼	N O T & M (h)	35½	35½	35½	..
13¾	9⅞	Newport Indus	11⅞	11½	11⅝	12
42	32½	NY Air Brake	38	38	38	38
42¼	27⅞	NY Central	39	38⅝	39	38⅞
35⅛	17⅞	NY Chi & StL	27	27	27	28
63	36½	NY C & StL pf	56½	55¾	55⅞	56⅞
6½	5	NY Dock	5	5	5	..
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5⅝	3¾	NY NH & H (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
14½	8⅝	NY NH & H pf (h)	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅞
5⅝	2½	NY Rys pf (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
73½	65	NY Shipbldg pf	66½	66½	66½	66½
96	83	NY Steam 6% (6)	85	85	85	85
32⅛	25⅛	North American (1)	28	27⅛	27⅛	28
56	52¾	North Amer pf (3)	55¼	54½	54½	55¼
10⅜	6⅝	No Am Aviation	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
36¾	24⅛	Northern Pacific	32⅝	31¾	32	32½
4½	2	Norwalk Tire	3	3	3	3
		—O—				
17½	13½	Ohio Oil (.30)	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	14⅝
48½	24⅞	Oliver Farm Eq	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44½
25⅛	18¾	Omnibus vtc	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞
32¾	24½	Otis Elevator (.60)	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	27⅞
133	123	Otis Elev p (6)	133½	133½	133½	..
20¾	15½	Otis Steel	16½	15¼	15¾	16⅛
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (5)	155	155	155	158½
		—P—				
17⅞	14	Pac Amer F (¼e)	16¼	16	16	16½
39⅝	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	38	37¾	37¾	38
56⅞	49	Pacific Lighting (2.40)	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½
148½	140	Pacific T&T pf (6)	149⅛	149	149	..
13	6⅞	Packard Motor (.06b)	11	10¾	10¾	10⅞
4¼	1⅝	Panhandle P & R	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
74½	18½	Panhandle pf	65¾	65	65	68
97½	78¼	Paraffine Co (2)	82	79½	79½	..
12	8¼	Param Pic	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼
87¾	65¾	Param Pic 1pf	66¼	66	66	..
12¾	9	Param Pic 2pf	9⅝	9	9¼	9⅝
50⅝	43⅞	Parke Davis (.95b)	44	44	44	..
28	17½	Park & Tilford	25	24¾	24¾	25½
5¼	4¼	Park Utah	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅝
10	4⅛	Parmalee Trans	8⅝	8	8	8¼
11⅞	7⅝	Pathe Film	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	11
17¼	12⅝	Patino Mines	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13½
2⅞	1⅝	Peerless Motor	2	2	2	2
73	64½	Penick & Ford (3)	70½	70½	70½	70¼
6⅞	4⅝	Penn Coal & Coke	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
10½	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	7½
48¼	28⅝	Penn Dixie C pf A	38⅜	38½	38½	..
79	69	Penney, J C (3¶)	77	76½	76½	77
39	31¼	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	33⅛
43	30	Peoples Drug St (1¶)	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41
49½	40⅝	Peoples Gas Lt & C	44½	44	44	44¾
88	64½	Pere Marq ppf	76	75½	75½	76
18	13⅝	Petroleum (.33e)	16¼	16	16	16⅝
19½	16	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
40⅛	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (1¼b)	38¾	38¼	38¼	38⅞
49½	45½	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	47½	47½	47½	..
16⅞	8¼	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	12½	12½	12½	12½
12	3¼	Phila Rap Tr (h)	9⅛	9	9	..
84	66	Philip Morris (1)	84½	83	83	83½
3⅝	2½	Phila & Reading	2½	2½	2½	2½
49⅝	38⅛	Phillips Pet (1¶)	47⅝	46¼	46⅜	46¾
17	8	Pierce Oil	12½	12½	12½	13⅛
2½	1½	Pierce Pet	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
40½	36½	Pitts Coal pf	38½	38½	38½	..
11⅜	8⅜	Pitts Screw & Bolt	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8⅝
9½	3	Pitts United	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅞
91½	58⅛	Pitts United pf	88	88	88	89
41¼	21	Pitts & W Va	36	35	35	36
16½	11⅞	Plymouth Oil	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15¾
26⅞	22¼	Pond Cr P (2)	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
19¾	12	Poor & CoB	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
3⅜	1¼	Porto Rican B	2½	2½	2½	..
12¼	8¼	Postal Tel pf (h)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
5⅜	3	Pressed Stl C (h)	3	3	3	3
49	44⅝	Procter & Gam (1½)	46⅛	45¾	45¾	45¾
48¾	40	Public Service (2.40)	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	41
119⅞	113⅞	Pub Serv (6)	116	116	116	116
136½	128	Pub Serv pf (7)	131½	131½	131½	131
114	112	Pub Serv E&G pf (5)	113½	113½	113½	..
48½	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	44⅛	43	43⅝	45
24⅞	16⅝	Pure Oil	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	22¼
117½	102⅞	Pure Oil 6% pf	118	118	118	..
133¾	115	Pure Oil 8% pf	131¾	131¾	131¾	133¾
17⅞	12⅜	Purity Bakeries (1)	12½	12½	12½	12½
		—R—				
14¼	11¾	Radio Corp Amer	12¼	12	12⅛	12⅛
56⅛	54½	Radio pf A (3½)	55 23-32	55 23-32	55 23-32	..
104¾	82½	Radio pf B	98¾	98	98	98¾
104	97½	Radio pf B n	98½	98½	98½	99
9¼	5	Radio-K O (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
18⅛	12	RR Recurities	13	13	13	..
38¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	35¼	34⅜	35	36
48⅜	35½	Reading (2)	43⅛	43⅛	43¼	43½
44⅛	39	Reading 1pf (2)	44	42⅞	43½	..
888	8780	Real Silk H pf	81	81	81	..
3¾	2⅛	Reis & Co	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
23⅞	19⅞	Remington Rand	22⅝	22	22	22⅛
99¾	85½	Rem Rand 6% pf (6)	99	99	99	..
8¼	4⅞	Reo Motors	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
26¾	18¼	Repub I & S	23½	23⅛	23½	23¾
99	86	Repub I&S pf	92¾	91¾	91¾	..
16½	13¼	Rever Cop&Br	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
34	27½	Reynolds Metal (1)	29	28¾	28¾	29¼
117	109	Reynolds M pf (5½)	109	109	109	..
55¼	27	Reynolds Spring (1)	51	50	50	51¼
58⅝	51½	Reynolds T B (3)	52	51⅞	52	51⅞
35	19½	Ritter Dental M	32	31	31	..
57	48⅜	Royal Dutch (1.70e)	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
117⅝	93	Ruberoid Corp (1)	91	90	90	93
		—S—				
35½	30	Safeway Stores (2)	32⅞	32¾	32¾	32⅞
29¾	23⅛	St Joseph Lead (.40)	26⅛	26	26	26⅛
3⅝	1½	StL & SF (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
6⅜	2⅜	StL & SF pf (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
52	43¼	Schenley Dis Co	43¾	43⅛	43⅛	44
4¼	2⅞	Schulte Ret St	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1¾	⅞	Seabd Air L (h)	1	1	1	1
43⅝	33¼	Seaboard Oil (.60¶)	37	36⅝	36⅝	37½
69¼	59⅞	Sears Roebuck (2)	67¼	65¾	66	66½
73	67	Sec Nat Inv pf (1.55g)	69	69	69	69
22½	15⅝	Servel Inc (⅛b)	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝
32	20¾	Sharon Stl	27	27	27	27¾
8⅜	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50½	43⅛	Sharp & D pf (3½)	48½	48½	48½	48½
16¾	11⅛	Shattuck, F G (½)	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15½
34	30¼	Sheaffer Pen (2)	33½	33	33½	33
19¼	15¼	Shell Union Oil	17⅝	17¼	17½	17
120	110½	Shell Un Oil pf	115½	115½	115½	115
14½	11	Silver K Coal (.40)	12½	12	12½	12¼
32¾	19¾	Simmons	23¾	23¼	29¼	29¾
6¾	5	Simms Petroleum	5	5	5	5
31½	19½	Skelly Oil	28½	28¼	28¼	28⅞
132	112	Skelly Oil pf	130	130	130	130
95	65⅞	Sloss Shef pf	95	94	94½	95
72	48	Smith, A O	50	47¼	47¼	48¼
28½	22½	Snider Packing	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¼
17	14	Socony Vacuum (.40)	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
34¾	26⅝	So P Rico Sugar (2)	31	31	31	..
28¾	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
7⅛	4¼	So Am Gold (.30)	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
38⅞	23½	Southern Pacific	35⅞	35⅛	35¼	35⅝
20⅝	13⅞	Southern Ry	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
32⅞	19	Southern Ry pf	27¼	26¾	26¾	27½
9⅜	6⅞	Sparks Withing	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
12⅛	6⅞	Spear & Co	10¾	10⅛	10¾	10¾
36⅜	32¼	Spencer Kellogg (1.60)	31½	31¼	31¼	..
23⅞	16¼	Sperry vtc (¼e)	19½	19	19⅝	19⅝
24½	13⅝	Spicer Mfg	20½	20	20	..
53¾	44	Spicer pf (3)	50	50	50	..
77⅞	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	72½	71¾	72	73
31⅝	28⅝	Square D Co B (n)	28½	28½	28½	28⅝
18	15⅝	Stand Brands (.80)	15⅝	15½	15¾	15¾
13¾	10½	Stand Coml Tob	12	11⅞	12	12
9⅞	6⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	7¼	7	7	7¼
17⅞	9⅛	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
39⅞	27	St G&E 7% pf (h)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34½
47⅞	39⅞	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	43½
113⅞	112	Stand Oil Ex pf (5)	112½	112½	112½	..
40⅛	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1)	38¼	37½	37½	38
70	51⅞	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	65¼	63⅝	63⅝	64⅝
33¾	28	Starrett Co (1.40)	29	29	29	..
71¾	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	69⅛	69	69	69⅛
4½	2¾	Sterling Secur	3	3	3	3¼
24½	17¼	Stewart Warner (½)	23¾	22½	22½	23⅝
21¼	14⅝	Stone & Webster	19½	18¾	19	19
14⅜	9⅛	Studebaker	13⅛	12⅞	13	13¼
40⅞	27	Superheater (½)	35	33¾	34	35
6¾	3	Superior Oil	5¾	5½	5½	5½
14⅝	10¾	Superior Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞
29⅜	20¼	Sutherland Pap (1¶)	29	28	29	27½
25	21½	Swift & Co (1)	22¼	22	22¼	22⅛
35⅞	30	Swift Intl (2)	31	30¾	30¾	31
		—T—				
10¼	7½	Tennessee Corp	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
39½	28⅞	Texas Corp (1)	38⅝	37¾	38⅛	38
38¾	33	Texas Gulf Sul (2)	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞
42	28	Texas & Pacific	40	38½	38½	41
15¼	7½	Texas & Pac Coal	12⅛	11¾	11¾	12¼
14⅝	10¼	Texas & P Land	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11½
44	34	Thatcher Mfg (1)	35¼	35	35¼	35¼
12⅝	8⅝	Thermoid Co	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Third Ave Ry	7	7	7	7
32½	24⅝	Thompson Prod	30½	30	30⅝	30¾
8⅝	4⅞	Thompson Star	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
39¾	29	Thompson St pf	30	30	30	30
19⅛	14⅞	Tide Water Asso (¼e)	18⅛	17¾	18	18
106⅜	100⅝	Tide W Asso pf (6)	105⅞	105½	105⅞	..
17⅞	12⅛	Timken-Detroit	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
72⅞	65⅞	Timken Roller (2¶)	65⅜	64⅜	64½	66¼
14⅞	12	Transamerica (.30b)	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13⅝
27⅝	14⅞	Tran & W Air	23	22¾	22¾	23¼
16½	12⅞	Transue & Wil	13	12¼	12⅜	13
12	7⅞	Tri Continental	10	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
107⅛	93	Tri Cont pf (6)	106⅛	106⅝	106⅝	106½
7	4⅞	Truax Traer Coal	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
32⅜	22⅜	Twen C Fox Film	26½	26¼	26¼	27¼
41	31½	Twen C Fox F pf (1½)	35½	35	35	35
12⅜	9¼	Twin City R T	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	11¼
83	65⅛	Twin City R T pf	72¾	71⅛	72¼	72½
		—U—				
8⅜	4¾	Ulen & Co	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
99	86	Underwd El Fish (2½)	91¼	91	91	..
52¼	45	Union Bag & P (2)	45¾	45½	45½	46
88⅜	71⅝	Union Carbide (2)	84¾	83⅞	83⅞	85
28½	23⅛	Union Oil Calif (1)	25¼	25	25	25¾
138¼	108½	Union Pacific (6)	131¼	129½	129½	132
97¾	90⅛	Union Pacific pf (4)	95	95	95	96
31⅝	22⅜	Union Tank Car (1.20)	26	26	26	26
32⅜	24⅛	United Aircraft	25¼	24⅞	24⅝	25¼
21	13	United Airlines vtc	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	18¾
28¾	17½	United Am Bosch	21½	21½	21½	..
79¼	68	United Carbon (2.40)	77½	75¾	75¾	78
9¼	6½	United Corp	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
47¾	42¾	United Corp pf (3)	43¼	43¼	43¼	44¼
16½	12¼	United Drug	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	12¾
25⅝	15	United Dyewood	23	23	23	23
7⅜	4½	United El Coal	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
79	66½	United Fruit (3)	75¼	74½	74½	75⅛
19½	15⅞	United Gas Im (1)	16	15⅞	16	16
113	109	United Gas Im pf (5)	109¾	109¾	109¾	110
19⅞	12¾	US Distrib pf	13	13	13	..
20	13½	US & For Sec	16	15¾	16	16¼
110½	85	US Gypsum (1¶)	96	95	95	100
169¼	161½	US Gypsum pf (7)	166	165½	163	..
14¼	8⅞	US Hoffman M	12	11½	11½	11⅝
59	39	US Indus Alco (2)	52½	51	51⅞	52⅞
9⅞	8⅛	US Leather vtc	8	8	8	..
18⅜	13⅜	US Leather A vtc	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
38½	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (½b)	37	36⅜	36⅜	37
13	9½	US Realty	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
35	16⅜	US Rubber	32⅜	31½	31½	32⅜
80¾	47	US Rubber 1pf	77	76⅛	76¼	77
96½	84½	US Smelt R & M (10e)	90¾	89⅜	90¾	89¼
72⅜	46⅜	US Steel	68¾	67¾	68½	68¾
132¾	115½	US Steel pf (2)	130½	130¼	130¼	131
7⅞	5⅜	United Stores A	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
69¼	59¼	Univ Leaf Tob (2)	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	61
115	50	Univ Pictures pf	99½	99½	99½	..
3¼	1¼	Univ Pipe & R (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
22¾	13½	Univ P & R pf (h)	16½	16	16	17
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
		—V—				
2⅜	1½	Vadsco Sales	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
27¼	20¼	Vanadium	22½	21¼	22½	21½
36½	28¾	Van Raalte (1)	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
114	110¼	Van Raalte pf (7)	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
46	42	Vick Chem (¶)	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44
8⅜	4⅛	Va-Caro Chem	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
48¾	32	Va-C Chem 6%	41⅛	39½	39½	41½
114	109	Va El & Pow pf (6)	112	111¾	111¾	112
9⅝	4⅜	Va Iron C & C	4½	4½	4½	..
30½	24½	Va I C & C pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
		—W—				
10⅜	5	Wabash pf A (h)	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½
15⅞	9⅛	Waldorf System (½¶)	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14½
34¾	31⅛	Walgreen (2)	31¼	30⅜	30½	31½
34½	27⅞	Walker, Hiram (½b)	26¾	26½	26½	26⅛
19	17¾	Walker, Hirab pf (1)	17⅞	17⅞	77⅞	17⅞
10	5½	Walworth (h)	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
3⅝	2⅜	Ward Baking B	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
14⅝	9¾	Warner Bros A	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
2⅞	1⅛	Warner Quinlan (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10¼	4⅝	Warren Bros	9	8¾	9	9⅛
29¼	23¾	Waukesha Motor (.60¶)	24¼	24	24	24⅜
11¼	7	Webster Eisenlohr	8	8	8	8⅛
46½	35½	Wesson Oil (½¶)	38¼	38¼	38¼	38
82⅝	78	Wesson Oil pf (4)	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81
100½	91¾	W Penn El A (7)	100¼	99	100¼	..
109	96	W Penn El pf (7)	109¼	108	109¼	..
12¼	8⅞	Westn Maryland	9⅞	9¾	9¾	10⅛
4	2⅛	Westn Pacific	2½	2½	2½	..
9⅞	5¼	Westn Pac pf	7½	7⅛	7½	7½
95	72⅞	Westn Union (2b)	86½	85⅝	85¼	85⅝
48⅛	34¾	Westing Air Br (1)	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	42½
122⅞	94½	Westing Elec (3)	118½	117	117½	118¼
145	123½	Westing El pf (3½)	145½	145	145½	145
33¾	26½	Weston El Instru (¼b)	27	27	27	28
28½	23	Westvaco Chlor (.40)	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅞
37⅛	31	Wheeling Steel	30⅝	30	30⅝	31⅛
28¼	18¾	White Motor	25⅛	24½	24⅞	25¾
17¼	14¾	White Rock (1.40)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
5⅝	4½	White Sew M	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝
24½	17½	White Sew M pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
11	8¼	Wilson & Co (1¼)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
87	75	Wilson & Co pf (6)	75¾	75	75	75¾
56¾	47¾	Woolworth (2.40)	48	47⅝	47⅞	47⅞
35½	23½	Worthgton Pump	30¾	29½	29½	30½
75	57	Wor Pump A pf	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66½
66	47	Wor Pump B pf	57	56	56	58½
		—Y—Z—				
20⅛	8¾	Yellow Truck	19⅜	18¾	19	19¼
55	44⅜	Young Sp & W (3)	50½	50	50	50⅞
61½	41¾	Youngstown	58¾	58¼	58½	59⅝
116	105	Youngstown pf (2¾g)	113½	113½	113½	113
19⅞	11⅛	Zenith Radio	17¾	17½	17¾	18
9⅝	7½	Zonite Prod	7⅜	7	7	7⅜

wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. last year. ‡Range up to previous close. *Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year.

Railway Earnings

February statements of railway earnings compare:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1935	1935
February net loss	$899,160	$1,190,203
Two months' net loss	1,373,776	2,236,942
Cash, Feb. 29	31,695,481	24,886,226
Current assets	56,917,740	53,920,368
Current liabilities	17,109,798	16,879,654
*Inv in stks, bds, &c	29,625,808	27,690,016

*Other than those of affiliated companies.

Baltimore & Ohio		
February net loss	$175,665	$448,635
Two months' net loss	508,429	956,773

Central of New Jersey		
February net loss	$98,493	$287,341
Two months' net loss	231,433	492,170
Cash, Feb. 29	4,325,723	3,540,598
Current assets	9,147,706	8,098,854
Current liabilities	3,202,615	3,310,452
*Inv stks, bds, &c	5,880,800	5,872,700
Fund debt due 6 mos	400,000	550,000

*Other than those of affiliated companies.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific		
February net loss	$2,301,406	$1,946,585
Two months' net loss	3,356,278	4,054,055
Cash, Feb. 29	9,284,783	3,954,486
Current assets	23,659,647	21,157,421
Current liabilities	39,645,815	18,889,564
*Inv. stks, bds, etc	151,142	195,582
Fund debt due 6 mos	3,631,178	10,641,020

*Other than those of affiliated companies.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western		
February net income	$10,405	*$350,126
Two months' net loss	188,802	513,770
Cash, Feb. 29	2,585,562	2,943,557
Current assets	7,177,868	8,164,423
Current liabilities	6,165,358	6,831,232
†Inv. stks, bds, etc	26,883,840	27,587,342

*Loss.

†Other than those of affiliated companies.

New York Central		
Cash, Feb. 29	$21,250,835	$23,442,169
Current assets	82,258,152	85,015,006
Current liabilities	107,893,867	107,785,326
*Inv stks, bds &c	47,396,576	60,678,929
Fund debt due 6 mos	4,527,000	33,627,239

*Other than those of affiliated companies.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia		
Feb net income	$31,110	$4,227
Two mos net income	*55,463	†6,425
Cash, Feb 29	$256,003	$133,019
Current assets	958,616	901,260
Current liabilities	1,811,646	2,454,609
‡inv stks, bds, &c	4,333,163	4,458,163
Fund debt due 6 mos	12,000	....

*Equal to 18 cents a share on capital stock. †Equal to 2 cents a share. ‡Other than those of affiliated companies.

Reading		
February net income	$587,050	$373,477
Two mos net income	*1,026,438	†682,023
Cash, Feb. 29	3,392,984	4,672,200
Current assets	12,837,957	13,862,577
Current liabilities	7,296,163	9,439,478
‡Inv. stks, bds, etc	10,669,531	10,048,090
Fund debt due 6 mos	326,000	701,000

*Equal to 40 cents a share on common stock. †Equal to 15 cents a share on this stock. ‡Other than those of affiliated companies.

Engineering Awards Jump During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—A large increase in engineering construction awards to $54,756,000 this week is reported by Engineering News-Record due to the $22,000,000 award of equipment for the sheet and strip mill of Jones & Laughlin at Pittsburgh.

The total amount of construction awards is made up of private, $26,285,000; public, $28,471,000 of which federal is $999,000 and state and municipal, $27,472,000. Values for the corresponding period a year ago are: total, $26,087,000; private, $10,029,000; public, $16,058,000 of which federal is $2,711,000 and state and municipal, $13,347,000.

While the industrial building classification is responsible for most of the increase this week, highways are also higher than last week, as are sewerage, bridges, and earthwork and waterways. The volume of awards under these classifications is: industrial buildings, $23,549,000; public buildings, $5,898,000; commercial buildings, $2,387,000; highways, $10,752,000; bridges, $3,244,000; sewerage, $3,951,000; waterworks, $1,070,000; earthwork, drainage, $2,289,000; unclassified, $1,616,000.

Boston Stocks

April 18, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.30d	Alles & Fish	2	2	2	1⅞
..	Am Pneumt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
..	Am Pneumt pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
8.75	Bos & Albany	139	137¼	137¼	138½
5.00	Boston Elevated	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	67
..	Bos & Me A st	8½	8½	8½	8
..	Copper Range	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
..	East Bos Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	7½	7½	7½	7½
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	63½
..	East Mass R pf B	14½	14½	14½	14½
..	Eastern S S	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
8.00	Edison Elec	166	165	165	166
.70a	Employer's Group	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21½
..	Gilchrist Co	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
..	Isle Royale	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
..	Mergenthaler	43	42	43	42
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121	120	120	120
..	Quincy Mining	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1⅜
.40	Shawmut Assn	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
..	Sulliv Mach	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅞
..	Texla Oil	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
..	Utah M & T	66c	66c	66c	66c
2.50	United Shoe M	87¼	86½	86½	86½

a—partly extra. d—paid in 1935.

Wheat Prices Jump 2½c Bushel in Late Trading

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—Flying skyward 2½ cents a bushel late today, wheat outdid the season's high price record for September contracts.

Speculative demand broadened instead of subsiding as the wheat market went up. Active call for wheat to be shipped out of Chicago at once was a notable late stimulating factor.

Wheat closed strong, 1⅜-2½ cents above yesterday's finish, May 1.01⅜-⅝, July 93⅞-94, corn 1⅜-1⅝ up, May 63½-⅝, oats ¼-⅜ advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 17 cents.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.51	10.52	10.50	10.51	+.03
May	11.42	11.47	11.42	11.46	+.07
July	11.12	11.15	11.10	11.14	+.04
October	10.44	10.46	10.44	10.45	+.03
December	10.47	10.48	10.46	10.46	+.02

Spots 11.81, up 7 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.64	5.65	5.64	5.65	+.03
March	5.64	5.65	5.64	5.65	+.03
May	6.18	6.20	6.18	6.20	+.02
July	6.01	6.03	6.01	6.03	+.02
October	5.70	5.72	5.70	5.72	+.03
December	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	..

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	1.00	1.01⅛	1.00	1.00⅞	+.01¼
July	.92¼	.94⅛	.92	.93⅞	+.02⅛
September	.90	.90¼	.90	.92	+.02¼
Corn					
May	.62¼	.63¾	.62⅛	.63½	+.01½
July	.61⅜	.62⅞	.61¼	.62¾	+.01½
September	.60⅝	.61⅞	.60⅝	.61¾	+.01½
Oats					
May	.27½	.27½	.27	.27⅜	+ ⅜
July	.27¾	.27⅞	.27⅜	.27¾	+ ½
September	.28½	.28½	.28	.28½	+ ⅜
Rye					
May	.54	.54½	.53½	.54⅜	+ ⅞
July	.54½	.54⅞	.54	.54¾	+ ⅝
September	.55	.55⅝	.54¾	.55⅜	+ ⅝

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.84	.82¾	.83⅝	+ ⅞
July	.83¾	.84⅞	.84¾	+.01
October	.85⅝	.84¾	.85⅝	+.01⅛

Value Of Reports For 12 Months Or Quarter Is Argued

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Controversy has flared anew over the first concrete results from the "recommendation" of the New York Stock Exchange that corporations turn their quarterly earnings reports into 12-months statements.

Wall Street got its first real taste of the reporting system in the statement by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which changed its practice of many years to give shareholders a picture of operations based on the 12 months to March 31, but said not a word about what profits were in the first quarter of this year.

More Figrues, Less News

Even while stock exchange officials were poring over a batch of several hundred letters received from interested corporation officials and accounting experts, statisticians were arguing pro and con over the change in the reporting methods of the country's largest corporation.

One school of thought immediately cried: "More figures, but less news."

Defenders pointed out with equal emphasis that earnings for the quarter could be arrived at by the simple mathematical process of deducting and adding, to which critics rejoined that the average stockholder or prospective investor should not thus be burdened, and indeed there might be some who wouldn't know how to do it anyway.

At the inception of the campaign to replace quarterly reports with 12 months' statements, the stock exchange committee on stock listing set as its objective a system that would give stockholders and others interested in a company a report untainted by seasonal variations in earnings, expenditures, and other factors, which often have led to unwarranted conclusions, both favorable and unfavorable.

Objections to Scheme

Objections to the scheme have been many and varied. In substance they may be boiled down to the following: Inability to determine from the 12 months' reports whether or not a company is keeping up with the general trend of business when there has been a sudden change for the better, and, also, whether or not more than average losses have been suffered when the reverse is true.

In other words, it is contended that the 12 months' statement keeps the stockholder in the dark, more or less, concerning up-to-the-minute affairs of the company, whereas officials know what is going on at every stage of the game.

All quarters agree that earnings for 12 months' periods, made quarterly, would be a big help, if that information were supplemental to the regular quarterly reports, instead of a substitution therefor.

The ideal way, calculated to please all sides, was illustrated by the report of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which made its appearance in financial circles along with that of American Telephone and several others. The company gave the usual detailed quarterly report first and then followed with the cumulative results of the 12 months' operations ended March 31.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch	¾%	¾%	1%
Curb Exch.	1¼	1¼	1½
Com Paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1	1	¾@1
4-6 months	1	1	¾@1
Bar silver	45c	45c	63½c

London Quotations

Short bills	9/16@⅝%	9/16@⅝%	⅝%
3 mos bills	11/16	11/16	⅝@11/16
Bar silver	20⅞d	20¾d	23⅛d
Bar gold	140s 10½d	140s 10d	140s 9d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	3/16@⅛%	3/16@⅛%	3/16@⅛%
4 months	¼@3/16	¼@3/16	3/16@¼
5-6 months	⅜@5/16	⅜@5/16	½@⅜

Boston Quotations

Call money	1%	1%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time m'n'y	1@1½	1@1½	3

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	5
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	6
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.94⅛	$4.94¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.94⅛	4.94⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0659	.0659	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1693	.1692	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3259	.3260	.3267
Italy—lira	.0790	.0790	.0891
Germany—mark	.4026	.4026	.4033
Holland—florin	.6788	.6790	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2549	.2549	.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2484	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2207	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1367	.1367	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1880†	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0414	.0414	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2960†	.2960†	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0231	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3295†	.3295	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0565	.0565	.2025
Chile—peso	.0510	.0510	.3060
Peru—sol	.2485	.2485	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8094	.8094	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2892	.2890	.8440
India—rupee	.3736	.3736	.6180
Java—florin	.6828	.6828	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3275	.3275	*
Shanghai—dol	.3000	.2994	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5806	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.5018	.5018	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9938	.9938	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

†Nominal

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	12.05	12.05	12.03	12.03	—.05

Business and Industry

Anomaly of Poverty and Unused Productive Capacity Studied

Commerce and Finance

Stock Exchange Innovations Are Aid to Customer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—Renomination this week of Mr. Charles R. Gay to the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange, which virtually amounts to re-election, calls attention to a number of developments and innovations inaugurated by the Exchange in recent months under Mr. Gay's presidency. Among other things the Exchange has tightened up the requirements for customers' men, sought to increase and clarify the financial information furnished it by corporations, and required that members do their trading in the more active listed bonds on the floor of the Exchange instead of over the counter.

The quietness of the internal political situation in the Exchange is in sharp contrast to last year, when Mr. Gay was elected to replace Richard Whitney in a general overthrow of the "old guard" formerly in control of the Exchange. The election in 1935 created such interest that all but 184 of the Exchange's 1373 members voted. Only one name, that of Mr. Gay, has been proposed for President this year, against 6 last year. In addition, the nominating committee has received this year only 44 proposed names for the Board of Governors, against 148 last year.

Election Procedure Complicated

The constitution of the exchange requires a rather complicated procedure for the annual election. On the second Monday in January a nominating committee of seven is elected by the members. The committee must hold at least three meetings in March, at which members of the exchange can suggest nominations for presidency, governing committee, and other official positions. The nominating committee then publishes its nominations on the second Monday in April. Other names can be added by petition of 40 members. The election is on the second Monday in May, the eleventh this year.

By custom, nomination is usually as good as election. The nomination of Mr. Gay by the committee last year in place of Mr. Whitney, who had held the post of president since 1930, was preceded by turmoil and followed by the nomination by petition of several others, including Mr Whitney, whose final vote for president fell far short of Mr. Gay but who was elected to the governing committee by one of the biggest votes given for the 10 men elected to that office.

No Opposition for Gay

No independent nominations for President are expected this year, although there may be a few for membership on the Governing Committee. The membership is almost universally satisfied with the present administration. The lack of interest is indicated by the fact that at the first open meeting of the Nominating Committee, for office partners, only two members showed up. Last year these meetings, which preceded Mr. Gay's nomination, were well attended and controversial.

Probably one reason for the lack of controversy this year was a change in the constitution of the exchange, adopted last spring, concerning the Nominating Committee. Previously the committee, seven men, was simply chosen by the retiring committee. Under the present rules, the old committee posts 21 names in December, after open meetings in November, and in January the membership elects from the 21. The January Nominating Committee election this year brought out nearly as large a vote as the election of Mr. Gay the previous May.

Rules for Customers' Men

One of the most important improvements put in effect in the last year has been the sharp raising of the standards for customers' men. President Whitney in November, 1933, appointed a special committee on customers' men to investigate the subject. The customer's man is the pivot of the exchange's public relations, and provoked much censure during the nineteen-twenties.

The special committee brought in a report, after prolonged hearings, in November, 1935, which included the recommendations that a Standing Committee on Customers' Men be appointed. This was done in December. The new committee set up new rules effective March 1. Four of the seven members of the committee are "office-partners" more familiar with customer-problems than the members who spend five hours a day on the floor.

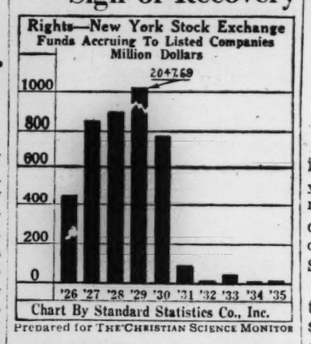
Members or partners are now required to approve all new accounts in writing. Brokerage employees who deal with the public are put into classifications, including junior and senior customer's man. The former may not solicit business or give advice without approval, and works under a senior. He must pass an exchange examination to become a junior, another to become a senior.

Earnings Report Question

Another move has been the suggestion, sent to all listed corporations last month, that they send in annual reports at the end of every quarter. The primary purpose is to level out the seasonal influences affecting quarterly reports. There has been considerable opposition to this, however, on the ground that as it actually worked out the investor would be less well informed than before of the trend of earnings.

The exchangs has also made rulings intended to remove some of the inequities involved in exchange of securities in reorganizations. Two officials were sent to England last year to study the operation of the London Stock Exchange in the light of the SEC's consideration of the problem of how to segregate brokers and dealers without tearing the brokerage business apart. Mr. Gay and other officials of the exchange have made several speaking trips this year to various parts of the country in an effort to show that the exchange, in providing a barometer of stock prices, did not cause the depression.

Rights' Issuance Sign of Recovery



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANOTHER recovery manifestation has appeared recently—corporation financing through the issue of rights. So far this year several important companies have offered or announced their intention to offer to stockholders rights to purchase additional shares.

The total amount involved exceeds $45,000,000, and indications are that stock financing by this method during 1936 will reach the highest figure since 1931.

Farm Wages in U. S. On First of April Highest Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18 — On April 1 farm wages were the highest for that date since 1931, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Farm wage rates per month, with board, averaged $20.89 the country over; per month, without board, $30.87; per day, with board, $1.05; per day, without board, $1.43.

The April 1 supply figure is reported the smallest for that date since 1929, the reduction being attributed to increased industrial employment, and to "the many relief and road-building projects now in operation."

Monthly wages, without board, range from an average of $20.70 in East South Central states to an average of $56.59 in Pacific states; and monthly wages, with board, from $14.09 in East South Central states to $36.50 in Pacific states.

Lamb Prices Soar To Highest Level For Current Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 18—Lamb prices in soaring to the highest level of the year, led the parade of livestock markets during the past week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The fat lamb market was unable to hold the week's extreme top of $11.60, but late sales at $11.25 down are 15-25c above the close of last week. Closing bulk choice lambs rested at $11.00-11.25, few big weights $10.75-10.85.

Yearlings Are Firm

The cattle trade was adversely affected by liberal arrivals, medium weight and weighty steers dropping 25-40c, while all other killing classes ranged steady to as much as 25c lower. Vealers declined $1.00-1.25. Trading in fat cattle has been slow throughout the entire week, pressure being constantly in evidence and on the surface the decline would appear more than the actual losses aggregated.

Yearlings resisted the downturn more than other weights, ranging unevenly steady to 25c lower, mostly steady on all grades scaling 950 lbs. downward. The extreme top on weighty steers was $11, with yearlings reaching $10.85. Not many fed steers sold above $10, while bulk of the entire crop moved at $8-9.50.

Hog Prices Slightly Up

Expanded local support proved the supporting arm in the hog market during the past week, shipping operations continuing to shrink. Closing levels are unevenly steady to 20c higher, weights below 250 lbs. generally steady to 10c up, and heavier weights gaining 10-20c. Sows advanced 10-15c. The week's top, which was paid on the close, was $11. The low top for the week was $10.90. Closing sales better grades 160-250 lbs. were made at $10.75-11, and most 250-350 lb. heavies brought $10.45-10.90.

Supplies of spring lambs contracted following Easter, few native springers selling at $11.50-12.50, sharply lower.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

One of the most useful indices of economic conditions is the total of new capital issues. To misapply Professor Whitehead, it may be a sign of something doing, as opposed to nothing going on. In the first quarter of this year, for example, the total of new capital issues, at £62 millions, was higher than for any first quarter since 1930. Last year it was only 27 millions, and at first sight this increase may seem like evidence of a further marked recovery of domestic industry.

But it is as well to be careful in the interpretation of capital issues, which is another expression for the sale of claims on debt to the public for cash. In the first place the total proceeds of an issue do not of course represent a net addition to capital assets.

An analysis of the total cash involved in 210 issues made during the past three years showed that over 50 per cent was used partly for issue expenses and mainly for purchase from other parties of existing assets. In the second place, part of the capitalization of a company may represent goodwill only; the capitalization of a company may be justified in the sense that earnings are sufficient to pay interest on the capitalization, but it is by no means an economic measure of the company's tangible assets. And in the third place public issues are not the only way of securing cash for investment in capital assets. Alternative methods, for example, are to place securities privately, sell them subsequently to the public, or to invest company reserves, create new claims, and distribute them to existing shareholders as a capital bonus.

Municipal Borrowings Rise

Subject to these reservations, the total of new capital issues, excluding conversion issues, was £62 millions for the first quarter of 1936. Of this, £26 millions was for a Treasury guaranteed loan for railways, and £15 millions was mainly for municipalities. Last year the corresponding figure for both groups was £3 millions. This increase is evidence that the queue of would-be municipal borrowers is on the move again.

At the request of the Treasury new issues, or conversions, of "Trustee" securities can be made only with the advice of the Bank of England which suggests terms for the issue, puts the borrowers in line, prevents a sudden rush to the market which might spoil the interest rate. Recent municipal issues have been at par with a 3 per cent interest; and the market is not very happy over these terms as can be seen from the high percentages (70 per cent or so) of the last few issues which have been left with the underwriters. It seems that low interest rates for municipal borrowers can only be maintained with continued drastic regulation of the demand.

Out of the first quarter's total, only £15 millions was for domestic industry, and that was £2 millions less than for last year. If this is to be taken as a sign of the times, it represents a break in the trend since public issues for home industries reached their low of £30 millions for the whole of 1932. The average for 1927 to 1929 was £132 millions; in 1932-34 (the first years of recovery) it averaged 39 millions; in 1935, 68 millions.

Treasury Raises Barriers

An alternative way of splitting up the quarter's new issues is by destination. Fifty seven million pounds were for the United Kingdom, £4.8 millions for British possessions, and only a negligible amount for foreign countries. This shrinkage in the overseas outlet for British capital is a measure of the new conditions of protection and self-sufficiency desired by so many countries of the world. In 1913 over 80 per cent of new capital raised on the London market was for overseas investment; in 1928 the percentage had fallen to 28 per cent; and by 1935 to a mere 6½ per cent.

It is not the lack of would-be borrowers nor the unwillingness of lenders that keep overseas borrowers out of the market, but the deliberate embargo of the Treasury which is concerned lest the exchange rates should be disturbed by renewed borrowing. The British Government protests to America that it cannot pay its war debts because America won't accept the only form of payment possible, namely goods; but the same government is doing its best by tariffs to make it impossible for our own debtors to pay us their interest dues.

It is clear from the above figures that cheap money in England has not benefitted the foreign borrower, nor has it yet stimulated domestic recovery to the 1929 level. Whether it can do so is still a matter of argument in England. Some maintain that until international trade restrictions are removed and British exporting industries can recover their prosperity no amount of low interest rates will be able to overcome the lack of confidence of many British industries in their future. Others maintain that granted cheap enough money, nonexporting industries will be able to expand and in time will absorb the unemployed from the derelict industries.

Cheap Money Aids Government

But cheap money has certainly benefited the British Government, as the following figures show:

	—Per Cent—		
Average yield of new issues of:	1930	1932	1935
British Government loans	4.67	3.55	2.19
Industrial debentures	5.96	5.44	3.83
Indust. pref. shares	6.00	6.32	5.03

And still more has the Government benefitted from conversions of debt to lower interest rates. Since 1932 the Government has converted some £2858 millions of debt; all other conversions by other government municipalities and industries total only £450 millions. Of this total the share of home industries is only about £120 millions, which should be compared with an estimated outstanding £2600 millions of industrial fixed-interest securities. In other words, since 1932 the British Government has converted to lower interest rates about one third of its total national debt, whereas domestic industry has been able to convert less than one-twentieth of its total fixed-interest burden. Cheap money has reduced the burden of national debt on the Exchequer, largely for the better piling up of armaments, but it has done very little to reduce the fixed charges on industry.

The moral of the argument seems to be that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer talks of the benefits of cheap money, he is thinking of benefits to the Government. If he intends that those benefits shall be extended to industry on any large scale, he will have to do something about it, and that fairly soon. For there are already slight signs that for want of definite action by the Bank of England, interest rates may be expected to harden slightly during the course of the year.

20 P. C. of U. S. Economic Capacity Unused in 1929

An organization known as the Public Affairs Committee has just been established in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of making available, in pamphlet form, accurate information regarding public affairs and to place at the disposal of the public some of the resources of existing research institutions. On the committee there are nine persons of national reputation, headed by Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association. In the following articles the first pamphlet is reprinted in full. It is an exposition of the well-known study in four volumes by the Brookings Institution into the effect of income distribution on economic progress. The pamphlet was written by Mr. Maxwell S. Stewart, and is reprinted by permission of the Public Affairs Committee, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

No event in history, save possibly the World War, has caused mankind as a whole such physical and mental suffering as the economic crisis from which we are now emerging. The number of deaths in the depression may have been insignificant compared to the millions who lost their lives on the battlefields of Europe, but the sense of personal frustration, the bewilderment and anxiety suffered by tens of millions of jobless men and women have been fully as agonizing as the physical hardships endured in the war. Faced by a disaster of this magnitude, it is only natural that men should question the efficiency of our economic system. Something must be basically wrong when one man out of four in the world's richest country is denied the right to earn a living, when a sixth of the population of the United States is thrown on relief, and when the national income is reduced by fifty per cent in the course of three years.

Lack of Buying Power

Nor is the problem simply one of periodic depressions. Even in times of prosperity we have idle factories and a distressing amount of unemployment. Never in recent years, except perhaps under the stress of war, has our economic machine given us the quantity of food, clothing, shelter, and other products of which it is capable.

Or to look at the situation from the standpoint of the business man: Why is it in a world where the majority of persons are ill-fed and badly clothed that the manufacturer and merchant encounter such difficulties in disposing of their wares? They would like to expand their businesses, put new men at work and create new wealth through increased production. This is the way in which economic progress has been promoted for hundreds of years. But they dare not borrow money for expansion when they find such difficulty in selling their present output. The people who want their goods, in most instances, have not the money with which to buy them.

In the last few years we have heard a great deal about the lack of consumer purchasing power. Cranks and political charlatans have seized upon this obvious but superficial flaw in our economic mechanism as an argument for their pet nostrums. Every raid on the government treasury has been defended as adding to the buying power of some particular group. Actually, of course, the solution is not so simple as these persons would make it appear.

Can He Produce Enough

The economic well-being of any country depends on two factors: (1) the amount of real wealth—such as food, clothing, houses, and recreational facilities—which is produced and available for consumption; and (2) the manner in which this total product is divided among the various classes which make up the population. If we seek to discover the source of our economic difficulties, it is necessary to examine both of these factors.

Our first task is to investigate the productive capacity of the United States to see whether it is adequate to our demands upon it. Such a survey was the first of four studies recently undertaken by the Brookings Institution, and the results are incorporated in their publication, *America's Capacity to Produce*. This study does not attempt to predict what increase in production could be brought about by reform or reorganization of our economic system. Nor does it seek to forecast the effect of future scientific discoveries. It merely endeavors to find out what portion of our industrial and agricultural capacity was allowed to stand idle at the height of American prosperity.

20 Per Cent Unused Capacity

It shows, for instance, when business activity was at its peak in 1929 the total outpour of America's farms, mines, factories, and service industries was only about 80 per cent as large as it might have been had all our physical and human capacities been utilized. In individual industries the amount of idle plant varied from 15 to 30 per cent, with 20 per cent a very conservative estimate for our economic machine as a whole. For the five-year period 1925-1929, the amount of slack was approximately 22 per cent. A similar survey was made of the war years, when every effort was being made to speed up the nation's industrial machine, and it was found that under this stimulus production actually expanded 15 per cent without the addition of new plant. This seemed to confirm the accuracy of the 1929 estimate.

Until the beginning of the depression in 1929 there was no tendency for this unused capacity to increase. The problem was a chronic one, but there was no indication of a growing overproduction of industrial plant such as was alleged to have existed. During the depression, however, the amount of unused equipment became much greater. At the depth of the depression in 1932 the total amount of goods and services produced in the United States was approximately 31 per cent less than in 1929. Assuming that productive capacity had remained stationary since 1929, the actual output was only 55 per cent of the possible production. In 1933 and 1934 it rose to approximately 60 per cent of capacity.

We are dealing here with a loss, not of paper values, but of such products as wheat, cotton, coal, iron, lumber, automobiles, and homes, together with such services as transportation, electric power, education, and medical care. Had we made full use of our existing resources from 1922 to 1929, the real income of the American people would have been increased by 113 billion dollars, or approximately one thousand dollars for every man, woman, and child in the country. In the first four years of the depression an additional 135 billion dollars of potential income was lost through failure to make use of this productive capacity. This latter figure alone is four times as large as the value of the nation's farms, is six times the worth of its factories, and more than 25 times that of the 26,500,000 automobiles registered in 1929. With the 113 billion dollars lost earlier, this represents a sum more than half as large as the accumulated wealth of the United States.

Root of the Difficulty

Why have we failed to make use of this vast source of potential income? Is there some physical defect in our economic mechanism that prevents us from taking advantage of our surplus plant capacity? The complex process of production includes a whole series of operations. It is conceivable that a weakness in any one of these processes could seriously handicap production as a whole. We find, however, on examining each of these steps, the following to be the situation:

1. The United States is unusually rich in both agricultural and mineral raw materials. Our factories were able to obtain, even in the boom period, all of the cotton, iron ore, copper, coal and other raw materials required.
2. Manufacturing capacity has always been considerably in excess of production.
3. The amount of excess capacity in the field of transportation has tended to be even greater than in other lines. Except during the war, our railways, ships and highways could have carried a much larger volume of goods than was actually produced.
4. Retail and wholesale merchandising establishments have been more than adequate for storing and distributing goods to the consumer.
5. There has been no shortage of coal, oil or other forms of fuel. In fact, the development of new forms of power in recent years has tended to create a much greater capacity for power production than is likely to be needed.
6. Our supply of labor, while not as well distributed as it might be, has always tended to be larger than was required.
7. With the exception of a few weeks in 1920, the volume of money and credit has always been more than sufficient for the needs of business.

It is evident, then, that there is no bottle-neck on which we can blame our failure to make use of our full productive possibilities. Every part of our productive machine would be able to carry a much heavier load than is normally placed upon it. The question then arises whether our inability to create this potential wealth is not due to the inevitable friction associated with economic growth. Does not the very process of technological advance, with its continuous scrapping of out-of-date machinery, necessarily involve lost motion?

Lack of Markets

These factors are undoubtedly important, but they were taken fully into consideration in the estimate of productive capacity. We are forced to conclude, therefore, that the failure to operate at full capacity is not due to any discernible weakness in our productive machine as such. The plant, the raw materials, the transportation and distribution facilities, and the labor supply are adequate for a much larger output than we have been obtaining. No technical flaws exist either in the productive process or in the financial system which prevents us from enjoying a much higher standard of living. Moreover, business men would like nothing better than to expand their production, but they encounter extreme difficulty in disposing of their present output. The vast amount of money which is spent on advertising, the growth of high-pressure salesmanship, the emphasis on installment buying, and the energy which is consumed in the search for new markets, all indicate that the big problem of American business is not how to increase output but how to sell that which has already been produced.

Mid-Western Real Estate Bonds Higher in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18 — Average prices for 200 Middle Western real estate bonds increased 0.9 per cent in March, compared with a rise of 0.3 per cent in February, according to statistics compiled by Amott, Baker & Company. In the first quarter of 1936, the Middle Western issues increased 7.2 per cent in value, the average price per $1000 face value having risen from $319 on January 1 to $342 on March 31.

The largest advance of the month was made in Chicago 120 issues used as a basis for the compilation rising 2.5 per cent in value.

Missouri Pacific Sues To Regain Deposited Fund

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Guy A. Thompson, trustee in bankruptcy for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, began suit in Federal Court to recover $3,200,000 which was paid to the Guaranty Trust Company as depository under an agreement dated Dec. 31, 1930.

This agreement, which provided for the acquirement by Missouri Pacific of $19,100,000 worth of stock from Terminal Shares, Inc., was declared "improvident and unfair" some time ago by Federal Judge C. B. Faris in the eastern district of Missouri.

Retail Trade Off In Week but Tops 1935 2 to 5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—Retail business during the past week naturally fell back to a slower pace following the final week of the Easter shopping rush, according to the weekly review Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. However, the report continues, the decline of consumer buying at this time was less in evidence than usual.

With the exception of millinery, shoes, hosiery and some dress accessories, says the report, women's wear lines moved slowly in spite of greater interest in fur neckpieces and capes. In some districts, boys' and men's clothing sold better than a week earlier, with furnishings particularly sought. The bulk of the sales was made up of furniture, rugs, curtains, and other house-furnishings, garden implements, and sports goods. The rise in automobile sales was abrupt, while the demand for building materials and hardware broadened.

Sales Top Last Year

"As the comparison was made with the peak of the Easter-selling period last year," says the review, "the estimated volume of retail sales for the week was not more than 2 to 5 per cent above the corresponding 1935 total. Only a few of the cities were excluded in the general sharp drop from the preceding week's showing.

"In the New England states, however, where much of the buying represented needs accumulated during the recent flood, volume ranged from 4 to 8 per cent larger than a year ago. The same factor also benefited distribution in the East, some cities reporting gains of 8 to 12 per cent, with the average around 3 to 5 per cent.

"Helped by both warmer weather and increasing industrial employment," the report continues, "retail sales in the middle West went over last year's showing by 5 to 8 per cent. Movement of spring goods in the Northwest was retarded by the continued cold, the slump in buying for the week reducing volume below that of a year ago.

"In the South, on the other hand, there was a gain of 8 to 10 per cent, with some cities ahead by 12 to 15 per cent. For the Southwest, the total was 1 to 3 per cent under that of 1935. Excepting the cities where a shipping tie-up threatened, retail trade continued good on the Pacific coast at 6 to 10 per cent over last year's.

Wholesale Buying Good

"Heartened by the reduction of their stocks of spring merchandise," says the review, "the number of buyers visiting some of the leading wholesale markets during the week was the largest in more than a month. Many retailers still were in urgent need of stocks but had postponed ordering until the Easter sales had established the trend of demand.

"While many sought low-priced items for special post-Easter selling events, few large-sized quantities were available, due to the light supplies in most of the branches of the trade, which were offered close to previous quotations. In spite of the decline in the women's apparel division, wholesale volume was estimated at 6 to 10 per cent more than a year ago," the report concludes.

Publicity in Stock Pegging Requested By Counsel for SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—In reply to counsel for Lehman Brothers, head of underwriters distributing a block of stock of Flintkote Company, John Burns, general counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, declared in a letter that pegging operations which do not violate the anti-manipulation provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are not illegal.

The SEC was working on regulations governing pegging, fixing and stabilizing, Mr. Burns said, and added that, pending action by the commission he could not give a detailed opinion as to just where the line should be drawn between pegging and manipulation.

It was advisable, he said, that pegging operations be disclosed in the prospectus for the shares.

Attention and interest developed yesterday about the distribution of the Flintkote stock when it became known that the banking group had accepted this advice by adding a "rider" to a second prospectus. This declared that certain of the underwriters were supporting the stock by purchases. This is the first time since adoption of the Securities Exchange Act that such notice had openly been given.

Mr. Burns's statement was in effect a restatement of the provisions of Section 9 (6) of the act which makes begging unlawful only if in contravention of rules which the SEC may promulgate. As no regulations have been adopted, pegging as distinguished from manipulative practices as specified in the act, has been going on in the marketing of several issues, although without public notification.

Hosiery Shipments Rise 2 P. C. During February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—Total shipments of all types of hosiery in February amounted to 8,662,068 pairs, according to statistics compiled by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. This was a 2 per cent increase over shipments in January but little change from shipments in February, 1935.

Total production of all types of hosiery in February amounted to 9,251,714 dozen pairs, compared with 10,099,404 in January and 9,214,361 dozen pairs in February, 1935.

Stocks at the end of February were 19,749,522 dozen pairs, a gain of 589,646 over the preceding month and an increase of 721,941 dozen pairs over the stocks on hand at the end of February a year ago.

Sees End of Slumps

Neil Carothers
Head of the College of Business Administration of Lehigh University

Economist Predicts End of Depressions As Well as Poverty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18 — Abolition of poverty and attainment of equal economic opportunity in the United States are making steady progress, according to Neil Carothers, head of the College of Business Administration of Lehigh University. Mr. Carothers predicts that "the depression of 1929-1936 should be the last great depression in history."

"We move toward a social order in which there will be no dire poverty, no exploitation, no lack of opportunity," Mr. Carothers writes in the American Magazine just issued, but he cautions against the "cruel and vicious notion" that "an economic millenium can be created by act of Congress." His article continues:

"It is high time the American people understand poverty cannot be abolished by law, that hard work cannot be eliminated by statute, and that government cannot create an ideal economic system. The course of economic life is determined by forces beyond government control, by forces of nature, by physics and chemistry and biology and mathematics.

"Millions of people have been driven by incompetent writers on social subjects to the conclusion that if poverty and distress abound in an age of plenty, it must be because minorities are robbing the majority, because men are not paid the wages they earn, because the rich exploit the poor.

"This economy of abundance is a figment of the imagination. We cannot with our present resources greatly increase the national dividend. But we move steadily toward a reasonable comfort for all. Poverty and the fear of want are on the way out. Equal chance for all is slowly being attained.

"These two objectives will be realized through progress of education, research and invention, increasing control of natural resources, and the disappearance of those defective classes unable to meet the demands of our civilization."

Hudson's Quarter Net at 6-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 17 —First quarter earnings of the Hudson Motor Car Company will be higher than for any corresponding period since 1930 and will be well above net profits for the first quarter of 1935, which totaled $235,610 after all charges but before federal income taxes. The increase in earnings, according to Mr. A. Edward Barit, president and general manager, was due not only to increased shipments, but also to an increased profit margin resulting from improved operating methods.

"Production in April," stated Mr. Barit, "will exceed by nearly 5000 cars the output for any month of the 1935 season. The April schedule calls for 16,000 Hudson and Terraplane cars. We now have roughly 11,000 men on our pay roll, which is about 2000 more than at this time last year.

"Retail sales of our cars in the United States during the first quarter were 24 per cent ahead of the first quarter of last year. Retail sales show a larger gain than factory shipments because the earlier announcement of 1936 models permitted us to stock dealers during the fourth quarter instead of during the first quarter.

"Canadian retail sales in the first quarter," said Mr. Barit, "were 44 per cent ahead of the first quarter of last year, and have made necessary a substantial increase in the operations of the company's plant at Tilbury, Ontario. Exports for the first quarter were 10 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1935 period."

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Service

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 Milk Street, Boston

Wheat Prices Up As Drought Hits Southwest Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 18 — Drought conditions have prevailed for another week in the Southwest, and prospects have faded in the best sections of the hard winter wheat belt of Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas. The government report for April estimating the crop of winter wheat at 493,000,000 bushels or 44,000,000 bushels less than the private forecasts for April, focussed the attention of traders on the unfavorable conditions, starting more general buying in futures than has been witnessed in many weeks.

New crop months were especially strong in the early part of the week while the May was inclined to lag owing to rather heavy liquidation. Later, however, the May moved up about as fast as the other deliveries.

Cash Buying Feature

Heavy buying of cash wheat was a feature of the trade, about 470,000 bushels having been sold at Chicago the past three days. This reflected the change in sentiment brought about by the unexpectedly poor crop prospects, compared to the expectations a few weeks earlier. Flour buyers came into the market more willingly, and there was much buying of both May and July against these sales.

Since the first of January precipitation in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas has shown a startling shortage compared to normal. Instead of interests centering on the extreme western part of Kansas, it was focussed on the big wheat counties of the State in areas which even in recent poor years have had a good crop. It is the consensus that with general heavy rains soon there could still be a good crop, but that every day is adding to irreparable losses.

It is surprising that reports from other sections of the winter wheat belt are also much more disquieting than expected, even in those sections which had a good snow covering. Winter killing in parts of Indiana and Illinois was greater than looked for, and the general average condition of the soft wheat states is much below expectations.

Spring wheat is later than usual for the seeding season which increases the late season hazards of rust, blight and heat.

The revival of trade interest the past week has been noteworthy, pit operations expanding rapidly. Liquidation in May has added to the activity, the open interest in the near month dropping to close to 40,000,000 bushels which is still a big total for this late in the season.

Foreign Markets

Foreign markets have not shown as much strength as have domestic exchanges, but recently Liverpool firmed moderately on the crop news from this side, a tense political situation in Europe, and a generally backward spring season throughout Europe.

Southern hemisphere shipments were the smallest in many years at this time, the total being 2,309,000 bushels, only 374,000 bushels from Argentina and 1,935,000 bushels from Australia.

Corn worked gradually higher, but speculative interest was mainly in the wheat. Stocks of corn at Chicago are extremely light, 2,440,000 bushels at the beginning of the week, and as sales have been heavy for shipment it is assumed that clearances from here by lake will be heavy when the season opens.

Links with America
In 1497 Cabot sailed from Bristol. William Penn lived and worked here. John Wesley built his first church here in 1739. Booklet from PUBLICITY BUREAU, Bristol, England
BRISTOL CENTRE FOR TOURING

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington Street, Boston
Write for folder, "Banking by Mail"
BANKING BY MAIL
Interest Begins APR. 21

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Home Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15

Joint Action Held Key to Success Of Pan Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — International friendships are being built along a two-way road—welcoming foreign travelers and immigrants, and traveling in foreign countries.

Dr. Charles Keyser Edmunds, president of Pomona College, expressed the hope that this would become a well-traveled road, in his talk as "Pan-American Day" speaker at a joint meeting of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce with the Advertising Club.

Consuls and officials representing several South and Central American nations heard him outline the constructive efforts of the Pan American Union to bind the western hemisphere into a friendly whole.

Dr. Edmunds heralded the technique and tactics of American Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the latter's approach to the recent seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo. The speaker recited the spirit of co-operation rather than opposition as fundamental in the progress and extension of friendship. Adversely, he criticized the "imperial" atmosphere which he said Charles Evans Hughes created at the Havana conference as Secretary of State for President Coolidge.

"I submit as the true spirit of Pan Americanism," Dr. Edmunds declared, "united action for things of general or mutual interest. We should engage, regardless of political opinion, in reciprocal trade treaties. Lower tariffs and free trade make the best bases for world peace. Our colleges should prepare their students with this in mind."

Airlines Forge Links

Until comparatively recently, he said, Europe was days closer by air to South America than was North America. Yankee airlines are making up for lost time, he pointed out, and this stimulus to trade and contact is building up a greater feeling of intercontinental friendship than ever before.

Dr. Edmunds was president of Lin-Yang University, near Peiping, for 20 years. He became president of Pomona in 1928. Two years ago he made an extensive tour of South America, including an airplane flight over the Andes Mountains. He is also president of the Pacific Geographic Society.

Anglo-French Accord Aids League Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

turned to the documentary inquiry into allegations against Italy for using gas, and against Ethiopia for having recourse to atrocities.

Italian Guarantee Not to Bomb Red Cross Sought by British

GENEVA, April 18 (AP)—Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador to Rome, presented a note to the Italian Government requesting a categorical assurance that the bombing of British Red Cross units in Ethiopia shall cease, it was disclosed here yesterday.

Britain also reserves the right to claim compensation for heavy material losses suffered by British ambulance services.

The correspondence on this question was published by the League of Nations.

The British note rejects the claim contained in the Italian aide-memoire that an Italian plane was subjected to anti-aircraft fire from the neighborhood of a British Red Cross unit. It declares that the British Government is unable to understand how any trained military air observer can ever have harbored illusions as to the identity of the Red Cross unit.

The note charges that according to reports received from the medical officer in charge, Red Cross lorries were deliberately bombed between Quoram and Alamata on March 3 last. Further charges were set forth as follows: a British ambulance camp two miles east of Lake Ashangi was deliberately bombed, with four patients killed and several wounded on March 4. The material damage was so large that the ambulance had to be withdrawn for re-equipment. On March 6 the derelict camp site was bombed for a fourth time.

PARIS, April 18 (AP)—A plan to fortify Belgium against any German attack was reported by the newspaper Intransigeant today as the outcome of the conference of British, French and Belgian army general staff officers at London.

The newspaper said it "understands" that Britain asked Belgium to create a defensive line from Antwerp to Ghent, on Belgium's northern frontier, with construction of two forts and provision for flooding the line to block any invasion.

British air officers were understood to have insisted that in case of an alarm, they could immediately use Belgian aviation fields either civil or military. The Intransigeant said new Belgian air fields would be prepared rapidly.

Belgium also would study the possibility of completing speedily a line of defense which would extend from France's Maginot line of fortifications on the east, the newspaper said.

Perth Rotarians to Aid Handicapped Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Claude Hotchin, president of Perth Rotary, has announced a scheme for more speedy distribution of the West Australian share of the £50,000 gift of Lord Nuffield (formerly Sir William Morris), English motor magnate, to Australia's crippled children. It has also been suggested that Rotary will be able to render practical help to partially incapacitated children seeking employment.

The state local committee has accepted these offers. Mr. Hotchin has already taken initial steps toward a rapid survey of all likely beneficiaries, through the voluntary activity of his members.

Japan for Leadership in Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

partite convention, based on the principles of non-agression and respect for territorial integrity.

"2. The Maritime Province of the Soviet Union shall be made a sort of neutral zone, where no fortification or airplane base shall be built and the maintenance of peace and order shall be entrusted to gendarmerie.

Navies by Friendly Agreement

"3. The naval strengths of Japan and the Soviet Union shall be governed by a special agreement, to be concluded between the two interested powers.

4. Japan and Manchoukuo shall establish neutral zones, the former along the northeastern coast of Korea, the latter along all the land frontiers facing Soviet territory. In these zones no fortifications or airplane bases shall be constructed. The Soviet Union shall also establish such zones in the appropriate regions. In such zones gendarmerie, equipped with machine-guns, shall be limited to the definite numbers necessary for the maintenance of peace and order.

"5. All disputes concerning boundary lines shall be settled by arbitration."

Siam Japan's Younger Brother

Japanese aspirations in the countries and islands of the South Pacific, as seen by the speaker, are outlined in the following passages of a lecture delivered by Mr. Chonosuke Yada, managing director of the Siam Society, before the Toyo Kyokai on June 5, 1935:

"Relations between Japan and Siam have been growing increasingly intimate of late, the latter country regarding Japan as the 'elder brother' and tutor. . . . Siam is a country with a population of only 13,000,000, in the midst of a population of 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 in India and the East Indies. But it has immense economic possibilities and maintains its national independence, and this is a great boon to Japan in working out her national destiny. . . . The number of Japanese advisers (in Siam) is increasing, but the Siamese Government still retains many British financial advisers. . . . The Japanese people fail to take Siam into serious consideration, knowing little about it. They think lightly of Siam because they do not know where Japan's destiny lies. . . . Japan must expand in all directions, but she must attach special importance to her southward expansion. . . .

"The world situation is constantly changing. It is highly questionable how long The Netherlands can retain her territories in the East Indies, which are more than 60 times as large as her homeland, and continue to exploit them to her advantage. It is also uncertain how long India will remain a British possession. When we take account of these facts we are convinced that Japan must make her way southward. She must make her southward advance immediately, for there is no time to be lost."

Italy in Ethiopia

A Japanese criticism of Italy's invasion of Ethiopia is advanced by a Tokyo lawyer, Tomonaga Sumioka, in Dai Asia Shugi for August, 1935, as follows:

"The direct objective of the Italian adventure is to invade Ethiopia. The indirect objective is to stop without due reason the legitimate inflow of Japanese merchandise into that country. Ethiopia annually buys 10,000,000 yen worth of Japanese goods. It is obvious that Japan cannot remain indifferent to any Italian intention which threatens Japan's established economic interests in the African Empire.

"There are two facts which the Japanese public cannot overlook. One is that Premier Mussolini heaps abuse on the colored peoples, thereby adding fuel to racial strife. . . . The other fact which the Japanese public cannot tolerate is that Italy is playing the role of a wire-puller in anti-Japanese agitation in China."

League Called Futile

A pessimistic appraisal of the League of Nations is given by Prof. Yoshimatsu Enchi, of the Jochi University, in Gaiko Jiho, for April 1:

"The League of Nations is over-idealistic. Many aspects of the organization are not in accord with world realities. The League . . . has no actual power to prevent war. Sanctions are incorporated in Article XVI, of the League Covenant, but their futility was demonstrated during the Manchurian Incident. The organization of an international army is an empty dream . . .

"One defect in the League's organization is that the United States did not join it, and that some of the leading powers have withdrawn from it. . . . The second defect inherent in the League is the fact that the organization is unable to adjust relations between its large and small members. . . .

On Its Way to Ruin

"The world economic depression is another important factor which has exerted a detrimental effect upon the League. All the nations of the world have moved backward to the point of adopting the principle of economic nationalism, advocating the policy of economic independence. . . .

"The League is hastening on its way to ruin, but the great peace machinery which was one called an historical miracle cannot be expected to disappear immediately. The skeleton of the organization may continue to exist for a long time. At least the social, cultural and humanitarian enterprises of the League should be kept up in the future."

Much May Happen

The idea that the development of Manchoukuo may bring on a crisis in Japan's national career is expressed by Yosuke Matsuoka, newly appointed President of the South Manchuria Railway, in an article published in the Chuo Koron, for September, 1935:

"The Manchoukuo problem is about to enter on the second stage of its development and I envisage a stormy and eventful future for it. I have a foreboding that Japan's activities, in the face of the present movement of Soviet Russia and conditions in China, may precipitate the greatest crisis she will ever meet in her national career. And it is apparent that she will be in a position from which she cannot withdraw under any circumstances, no matter how great the crisis may be when it has been precipitated. Such is inevitable fate. It will determine Japan's destiny in the world situation."

A. F. of L. Urges That Industry Be Expanded

(Continued from Page 1)

WPA has set a unit to work to discover the actual effects of the introduction of labor-saving machinery in manufacture and commerce.

Co-operating with representatives of major industrial groups, the research workers will make an effort to gauge employment capacity of various industrial groups at different production levels, from which may be determined the possibility of future unemployment trends, and weather or not there is likely to be a residual group of permanently unemployed people.

Hopkins Not Satisfied

"I am not impressed by arguments that labor-saving machinery is a sort of Frankenstein to which all our unemployment ills may be attributed," Mr. Hopkins asserted. "There are a number of other factors in the picture as well, and to say that inventiveness should be checked or penalized would be to stay the march of progress.

"It is undeniable, however, that mechanization has brought about a vast change in our whole social and economic condition in the last quarter of a century. I think it is essential that we discover to what extent this change has affected us and how we may best adapt our mode of living to it."

President Favors "Boondoggling"

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt, faced with the immediate necessity of taking care of the 21,000,000 people on relief, gave his favor to the type of emergency work sponsored by the WPA referred to by administration critics as "boondoggling." The President expressed his preference in an attempt to head off a movement on Capitol Hill to earmark $700,000,000 of the new $1,500,000,000 fund for expenditure by Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator.

The President explained that he favored the type of project that would permit the largest expenditure to go for wages and could be completed within a year. Otherwise, he said, the total outlay for the coming fiscal year would have to be increased considerably beyond $1,500,000,000.

Crusade for Decent Trials Is Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

over the fate of a man on trial for his life.

"A judge," he said, "does not have to admit more spectators than can be seated comfortably in a courtroom, or more than a reasonable number of newspaper men. He does not have to admit cameras, radio broadcasting machinery, special telephones, and telegraph apparatus to the courtroom. The streets can be cleared of crowds and traffic kept moving.

"Moreover, he does not have to submit to having the case tried in the newspapers. Under any realistic conception of the judicial process, comment on the evidence by the newspapers, speakers on the radio, by the lawyers is contempt of court. It should be treated as such."

Flouting of Ethics

Without specifically mentioning Attorney General David T. Wilentz or Edward J. Reilly by name, he pointed out how these rival lawyers had departed from No. 20 of the canons of ethics of the American Bar Association, condemning public argument of a current case. Mr. Lippman declared too that Governor Hoffman, acting in a quasi-judicial capacity as member of the New Jersey Court of Pardons, made one-sided statements to the press. These factors tended to confuse the popular thought as they do in all sensational murder trials, he said.

Declaring this situation "a corruption of the judicial process," Mr. Lippman asserted the cure for it was with the officers of the law themselves, backed up by the united support of the "reputable press" in a "newspaper crusade."

"It is therefore upon the officers of the law," he declared, "that we must place the primary responsibility for effective action which will prevent a repetition of these abuses in the future."

He continued:

Duty of Reputable Press

"This is where we as professional newspapermen have our primary responsibility. . . . It is our duty to make it plain to the regular officers of the law that we expect them to administer justice in an orderly way, that we shall attack them if they do not, and that we shall defend them if they do.

"Then let them choose between the yellow press and the reputable press, and let them find out whose favor counts the more."

Referring to press sensationalism, he continued:

"I suggest that we challenge the police, the judges, the lawyers who connive at it; that we declare that they are subverting the processes of law, that they are acting corruptly and center public attention upon them rather than on the criminal in the dock.

A Worthwhile Crusade

"There is a newspaper crusade waiting to be conducted here which is every bit as important and far more interesting than crusades about whether an official has taken a bribe. For here the whole process of justice and the dignity of American life are at stake."

Mr. Lippmann asserted there was no question of censorship involved.

"The program I have sketched," he declared, "meets the specific evils exemplified in the Lindbergh case without the slightest suggestion of censorship, without the necessity of passing any new laws, without any self-righteous and impracticable attempt on our part to lay down rules as to what any newspaper shall print. "We cannot edit the yellow press . . . directly or indirectly, and we have no business to try.

"But we have every right as American citizens to call upon the police, the bench and the bar to administer the law in a lawful way. That is asking no special favor for ourselves. It will deprive all the newspapers of whatever commercial advantage may flow from exploiting a corruption of the judicial process. But it will enable us to sleep better at night."

John Stewart Bryan, president of the College of William and Mary, publisher of the Richmond News-Leader, another speaker, urged a broad background of information and culture for the newspaper editor.

New Intimidation Of Labor Charged At Senate Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—After several days of testimony, it became apparent that the La Follette subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee is to reverse the long sequence of congressional investigations of radicals and liberals in favor of searching inquiry into the activities of reactionaries and incipient Fascism in the United States.

The sensationalism of the charge made today of an attempted assassination of Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the National Textile Workers, during the general textile strike in 1934, does not obscure the fundamental aim of the committee's purpose—to ascertain to what extent reactionary and Fascist groups have curbed liberals in their legitimate exercise of free speech and free assembly and labor in its right to organize and to strike.

The evidence was in the form of a sworn statement read into the record. It was signed by F. L. Dobbs of Louisville, Kentucky, former publisher of various labor newspapers in Durham, N. C.

Mr. Dobbs' statement said he had been summoned to Charlotte, N. C., during the strike by David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin. He said he discovered the assassination plot from subordinates of Mr. Clark incidental to negotiations for his signature to documents which would incriminate union leaders in allegations of embezzlement and immorality.

Another aspect of the general subject of alleged intimidation of labor by employers which is being investigated by the committee was brought out in the testimony of Fred Katz, general counsel for the American Federation of Hosiery workers. Mr. Katz testified that group life insurance is being used by employers as a "subtle means" for combatting bona fide union organization.

He introduced into the record a group insurance certificate used in the Real Silk Hosiery mill in Indianapolis which made participation in the insurance plan contingent on membership in the company union. He said that union organization was most difficult in mills where this device was employed. In combatting it, he said he protested to the insurance company which, in the case of the Real Silk mill, canceled the policy and prepared a new master policy which specifically declared that membership in a union was not necessary to participation.

American Investors Enter Development Of Australian Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—After a long period of negotiations, the Big Bell Mine revival has commenced. Actual operations are being carried out by D. R. Pitt for the Premier Gold Mining Company, Ltd., an offshoot of the American Smelting and Refining Corporation. The leases held extend over 1200 acres.

The latest development is the signing of an agreement with the state Government and the company whereby, subject to ratification in the early stages of the new Parliament, a railway will be built to connect the mine with the township of Cue 22 miles away on the main northern railway, between Mt. Magnet and Meekatharra.

In making the announcement the Premier, Philip Collier, stated that the agreement with the American Smelting and Refining Corporation represented the first visit of American capital to the gold mining industry of this state.

Employment for 1000 men is contemplated as soon as the £400,000 plant is erected. Mr. Pitt advised Premier Collier that the expenditure in testing the mine to date represented a disbursement of £100,000 and when large scale production is commenced continuous expenditure of funds is expected by the corporation to the amount of £2,000,000.

Move Made in Mexico To Resign From League

MEXICO, D. F., April 18 (AP)—A movement was started in the Mexican Congress today to bring about this nation's resignation from the Leageu of Nations.

Senator Candido Aguilar, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, asserting the League is for Mexico "nothing more than an expense of $90,000 annually in dues," said Congress would soon request President Lazaro Cardenas to present the withdrawal to the League.

Other Senators are supporting Señor Aguilar's proposal to resign from the League, which the Senator termed, "an instrument of the great powers who turn it to their own ends in settling continental disputes with which Mexico is not concerned."

A previous Mexican resignation from the League, for economic reasons, was withdrawn two years

French Fascists Set Hopes on Election

(Continued from Page 1)

are two important so-called "Fascist" groups playing an active part in the elections. One is Colonel de la Rocque's Fiery Cross and the other is the "National Front," which groups the other patriotic leagues, such as the "Jeunesses Patriotes" and the "Solidarité Française."

Of these two groups, by far the most important is the "Croix de Feu," which has now taken the general title of "French Social Movement" (Mouvement Social Français). The movement is growing daily, and the total number of adherents is estimated at about 750,000. Some estimates put the membership at nearly 1,000,000.

Colonel de la Rocque since the beginning of the year seems to have turned his attention toward transformation of the movement into an electoral force. Although several discoveries of machine guns and other arms in the possession of members of the Fiery Cross are claimed by the Left press to prove that the movement is a revolutionary Fascist organization, the indications are that for the present at least Colonel de la Rocque is concentrating his activity on the electoral plane.

Legal Methods or Force?

It is for this reason that the results of the legislative elections on April 26 and May 3 will be intensely significant, for they will tend to show whether these nationalistic leagues can hope to accomplish their ends through legal and electoral methods or whether, if they wish to be effective, they must return to extraparliamentary and more forceful means.

The Fiery Cross are not presenting any candidates for election to the Chamber of Deputies under their own name. But they are designating and supporting in each electoral constituency the candidate who publicly accepts their ideas, or who comes nearest to doing so. In an electoral manifesto issued at the opening of the campaign. Colonel de la Rocque summaries his program in part as follows:

De la Rocque's Program

"Constitutional reform giving the President of the Republic the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies.

"Electoral reform, instituting proportional representation and reducing the number of deputies.

"Abolition of the right of the Chamber to initiate expenditures. Votes for women, and voting to be made obligatory.

"Administrative and fiscal reform, and new labor laws instituting a minimum salary, shorter working hours and paid vacations.

"Control over the resources of the press; control of arms manufacture and commerce.

"In foreign affairs, denunciation of the League of Nations unless it guarantees respect of signed obligations. Reinforced and modernized methods of national defense.

Hint at Secret Arming

Colonel de la Rocque has been busy addressing political meetings all over France, and is making every effort to mobilize his "French Social Movement," and those who sympathize with its aims but are not actually members in support of the nationalistic candidates whom he approves. The "National Front" have been similarly active in combating candidates of the Left and the extreme Left: Communists, Socialists and Radicals.

Thus the elections should show very plainly whether so-styled "Fascist leagues" can hope to attain their ends through normal electoral procedure. If they are able to reverse present predictions that the parties of the Left will win out with a majority at least as large as at present, then the nationalist leagues may be expected to continue their struggle on the political plane. If on the other hand their intervention proves futile, then the opinion of most observers is that, abandoning legal methods, they will resort once more to secret paramilitary organization as a means of combating what they claim to be the "Red Peril" in France. Obviously, such a result would constitute a serious threat to internal peace in France for the months following the elections.

Summer Sailings From China Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Anyone coming to Shanghai during the current year will do well to make advance arrangements for bookings out unless he wants to risk being marooned in this so-called "Paris of the Orient."

Not in many years have the bookings on steamships been so heavy, according to local shipping offices and travel agencies. On lines across the Pacific, cabins of freighters are now full for the season and tourist class on passenger lines is practically booked up. There is a waiting list of 100 for tourist accommodations on one liner's midsummer sailing to America and first-class tickets have been going fast.

An American booking company reports virtually unprecedented prospective traffic between the United States and China. A British agent says business is heavy to Europe, and "indications are for bigger advance bookings this summer than in the past two years."

May and June are the "home leave" months for travel out of Shanghai. Just after that, many will be leaving to visit the Olympic Games in August. Much of the European traffic is understood to be trying routes other than the familiar "via Suez" one, including around the Cape of Good Hope and the Russian line across Siberia.

Three different cruises are making Shanghai a port of call this spring on round-the-world voyages.

Gulf States Steel Net Up

Gulf States Steel reports net profits for the quarter ended March 31 of $96,929 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, equal, after quarterly dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred stock on which unpaid dividends have accumulated, to 31 cents a share on 197,500 no-par shares of common stock. Net profit was $30,149, or $1.50 a share on 20,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred, in March quarter of 1935.

Marlin Loses Suit Against U. S. Over Patent

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—A claim for $400,000 by the Marlin Firearms Corporation against the United States Government for alleged infringement of a patent for synchronizing machine-gun fire from airplanes has been dismissed by the Court of Claims.

In a unanimous decision, the court held that the device covered by the Marlin patent, which was developed for use with Browning aircraft machine guns in the World War, was "invalid for lack of invention in that it involved no more than mechanical skill." Carl G. Swebilius conceived the device and applied for a patent in 1918 while he was an employee of the Marlin Rockwell Corporation at New Haven, Conn.

New AAA Check Refused By Justice Van Devanter

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter, dean of the Supreme Court, in an interview on his seventy-seventh birthday, revealed yesterday that a third AAA benefit check had been offered him "a few days ago" and refused. The jurist was one of six members of the high court who ruled the New Deal crop control plan unconstitutional. At the same time he gave a hint at least that he might retire from the bench.

"I'm not trying to set an example for any farmer who curtailed his wheat, or crops, under the AAA," said Mr. Justice Van Devanter. "My circumstances are peculiar and isolated. Because I voted for the invalidation of AAA I did not feel that I could accept the checks."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $36-$66.50; adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24-A Clearway St.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

VIRGINIA

Va. Beach and Cape Henry: furnished seashore cottages for rent; unexcelled surf bathing. MISS SELINA TEBAULT, Cape Henry, Va.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
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PERFUMES

SPANISH MOSS is a new unusual odeur. Trial size, 65c postpaid. Price list of rare perfumes on application. HOVE PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

Cape Cod Colonial Reproduction by
ROYAL BARRY WILLS
Situated on Mann Hill in Egypt
SCITUATE, MASS.

A perfect gem of a house in all that trueness to type which Mr. Wills incorporates so skillfully in his designs without any sacrifice of details so essential to the joys of modern housekeeping.

The delightful house heated for long seasonal occupancy contains 8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory and toilet, a large covered screened porch and a 2-car connecting garage.

The grounds of considerably more than an acre are the acme of loveliness. One cannot picture anything more charming than this fascinating colonial homestead setting upon a velvety green lawn amidst a nest of lovely white birches and shade trees with a bevy of flowers that would be the pride and joy of any lover of gardens. A real home for happiness.

It is offered for sale, including the furnishings if desired, at an appealing price. May we have the pleasure of showing it to you?

BENJAMIN C. TOWER, Realtor
87 MILK ST., BOSTON LIBerty 8435
Branch Office, COHasset 0487-R

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ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY
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formerly belonging to the late A. Barry Bacon Superb retired location commanding far extended views of ocean and countryside: 3 acres of nicely landscaped grounds; charming colonial homestead of 12 rooms and 3 baths immaculate in condition perfect in every appointment, and heated by oil for year-round occupancy; 3-car garage with 5-room chauffeur's apartment, gardener's shop, offered FOR SALE at an attractive price. For particulars apply to owner's agent

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TO LET—FURNISHED

TOP FLOOR, 9-room apartment, completely and gorgeously furnished; city, ocean and mountain view; rent includes chauffeur, cook and butler, for June, July and August. MRS. I. WARNER, 450 North Rossmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

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A WELL-KNOWN company in the building material field manufacturing and merchandising a nationally known product are searching for another product of merit that can be merchandised through the retail lumber or paint trade. Address P. O. Box 138, North Tonawanda, New York

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BLU 7495 20 minutes from Boston

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BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in
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FINE bindings Journals, Sentinels, Rebinding Bibles, Text books, rare books, manuscripts, GOLD STAMPING. F. KLASA, 350 East 92nd, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

MOOSE POND, BRIDGTON, MAINE—7-room camp, in pines near lake; 1 room camp in sunny field; screened porches, fireplaces, electric lights; furnished; private beach, boat, wood, ice. Write FRANK WHEELER, 63 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass.

NEW lakefront bungalows for Monitor readers; modern equipment for easy housekeeping; on a cool mountain lake of scenic beauty, amid fragrant pines and quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony; secluded, selective; private beach; personal courtesies; consistent economies; folders. A. V. DIMOCK Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills, N. H.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

BOSTON—90 FENWAY
Overlooking Park
8 rooms, 2 baths, to let; also for sale Chase parlor grand piano, dining and living room sets davenport, daybed, single bed, mattress, spring. Com. 0681.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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NEW! ULTRA MODERN! NEW!
"In the desirable Harvard Sq. zone"
2 rooms . . . . . . $45-$55
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With the last word in gas kitchenettes, tiled bath with showers, and reception hall. All outside rooms, fireplaces, stone porches, elevators, incinerators, elec. refrigeration. Resident supt. service. See the new Dunvegan Apartments, and you'll wish to make your home there.
Renting office open Sunday P. M. Tel. TRO. 3157
Rentals from $45.00 and up.
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1-2-3-ROOM SUITES of Colonial architecture, artistically decorated, model large kitchenette, free refrigeration, tiled bath, showers, fireplaces; 5 closets; near Harvard; $60 to $70. An excellent address for the discriminating. Apply Supt. any time, or
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FENWAY
1-2-3 ROOMS
Attractive apartments in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. $31 to $55 a month, including free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited.
EVANS & MORIN, Management
1191 Boylston Street
131 Park Drive, Boston. COM. 5500

THE CANTABRIGIA
1010 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
A few suites available. Large dignified rooms, tastefully decorated. Large, light modern baths, kitchens; ample closets; convenient location; moderate rents; elevators.
Resident Management - Free Parking
KIRKLAND 4017

Special Rates for Furnished Apartments on lease to September 15th
Restricted clientele, gas, electricity and refrigeration free. Elevator service.
We consider we have the finest furnished apartment house in Boston. Won't you come and look at them and see for yourself.
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If it's available we have it.
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BROOKLINE, Mass., 1060 Beacon Street—6 and 7 rooms, refrigeration, fireplaces, plenty closets. Shown by janitor or call owner Longwood 2542.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Attractive upper 3-room apt.; all conveniences in kitchen; near trains and trolley; oil heat and continuous hot water included in rent; refs. required. Par. 0790.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Turtle Bay Section (East 49th St.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; concert grand piano; two bedrooms, livingroom, dining room, library; cool cross draughts; inspection by appointment. Phone Eldorado 5-4964, afternoon.

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N. Y. C., Loring Pl., 2333, nr. W. Fordham Rd.—5 sunny rooms, 1st floor; Electrolux; overlooking park; clean quiet house; convenient schools, shopping, transportation; near Christian Science church; $62. FO 8-7331.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
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Our scientifically constructed vault provides every safeguard. Fully insured and state bonded. Charge, 3%, less 15% for Monitor Readers. Fur coats cleaned and glazed, $3.50. Relined with good quality silk, $10. Restyled, $15 up. Call Hub 2972. MODERN FUR SHOP, Rm 619, 515 Washington St., Boston

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COMPANION-NURSE for invalid lady; no housework; strong enough to give full assistance; sleep in; wages $8 per week. WM. TERRADELL, 500 Grant Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Plainfield 6-1143.

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NURSE with practical experience is wanted in comfortable home care infant; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box L-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WOMAN under fifty for general housework; family of four; wages $10 per week; sleep in. WM. TERRADELL, 500 Grant Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Plfd. 6-1143

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Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W. N. 3384.
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JAMAICA PLAIN—For rent, house, ten rooms perfect order; excellent neighborhood; low rent. Tel. JAM. 0726

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Country home, modernized, steam, elec., private baths, excellent spring water; solitude, quietude; end country road, side of mountain; reasonable rates week, month or longer, winter, summer

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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
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LINCOLN, MASS.—Over acre high land, secluded; cellar; piped to street for gas and water. C. W. MYERS, 5 Baker Street, E. Dedham, Mass.

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BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; meals served.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17 and 21 Winchester St.—1 or 2-room suites, private bath; also single room; excellent food; beautiful lawn, shade trees and piazzas; conveyance to services. LON. 9034.

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street—Sunny and river rooms now available, breakfast optional. Telephone COM. 8683.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St., Com. 5513—Single or double room in private family; prices reasonable; free parking. HENDRICKSON.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in detached house with piazzas, oil heat; parking; perm. or transients. Lon. 8775.

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COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER — Exceptional type American woman, refined personality, agreeable disposition, excellent cook, desires position in gentleman's home or small adult family; references. Box V-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WANTED—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md., soloist, experienced, clear diction; recommendation by musical authority required. Apply promptly to clerk for audition.

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CAPE COD—8-room cottage fully furnished, near sea; beautiful views; conveniences; garage. Address A-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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E. BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—For sale, darling 7 room furnished bungalow; 1 acre pines, bathing, hunting, fishing; electricity, bath, fireplace, heater; 3-car garage; 1 hour to Boston. Box V-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

FOR RENT—Bridgton, Maine; modern house, electric range, four bedrooms, large screened porch, 2-car garage, 16 acres; view White Mountain range; opposite golf course; frontage Highland Lake. MRS. MERTON GURNEY, 49 Newbury St., Brockton, Mass., or tel. 2090 West Newton.

WEST FALMOUTH, MASS.
FOR SALE OR RENT—House of 7 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage at Old Silver Beach; beautifully furnished; owner on premises Sundays and holidays. CHARLES MOULTON, 123 Garden St., Needham, Mass. Tel. Nee. 1550.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JAN BOISSEVAIN de HECK
Teacher of Singing
161 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
Tel. Circle 7-1814

TYPEWRITERS

GOOD typewriters, large or portable, rented, 3 mos. $5; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EX., 334 Boylston, Boston. Com. 8390.

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 80 Boylston St., Boston

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
7-8548
Look for Alabama display advertising in the news section

PACKARD
DE SOTO
PLYMOUTH
McCormack Bros.
Phone 3-6238 531 So. 21st St.

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

E. E. FORBES AND SONS Piano Company
Birmingham Anniston Decatur
PIANOS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS RADIOS SHEET MUSIC
403 N. 20 ST.

Lunch at
MARY BEARD'S
"Good Things to Eat"
LUNCHEON DAILY FROM 11 to 3
PRIVATE PARTIES
CLUB LUNCHEONS
215½ North 20th Street

Kaufman's, Inc.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

MOBILE

GREER'S STORES
Carry Nationally Advertised Articles and All Staple Supplies
A STORE NEAR YOU
and All Over Town

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

Store Your Winter Garments
with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over twenty years of honest dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

Vanity Beauty Parlor

Something dependable for healthy, beautiful hair. Self-setting oil waves—regular $3.50, 2 for $5.00 Our Oil of Tulip Wood, Eugene and Frederics—regular $7.50, for $5.00 Shampoo, set and manicure .85
Dexter 2827
210 St. Francis St.

Get Your 1936
PHILCO RADIO
GRUNOW OR KELVINATOR
REFRIGERATOR
from
Phillips Furniture Co.
9 ST. EMANUEL ST. DEX. 1368

MONTGOMERY

Lane-Mathews
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

SHULMAN'S
For Your delicious Bread, Party Cakes, Wedding Cake
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 SO. COURT STREET C-4548

Stanley Paulger
Photographer
9 Court Square

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

Vesuvius Lumber Co.
BUILDING MATERIALS
Du Pont Paint
Johns-Manville Roofing
Cedar 132 520 Bell. Street

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Tip Top
Beauty and Barber Shop
Everything in Beauty and Barber Line
22 COMMERCE ST. C-4286

New and Used Auto Parts
Tires and Tubes
JAKE ARONOV
(Southern Auto Wrecking Co.)
Bell and Whitman Sts. C-3297

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

THE TIFFIN
A Restaurant
345 Avenue Alcazar, Coral Gables, Fla.
Where Friends Meet and Eat
Evoril B. Grute, Owner and Manager

DAYTONA BEACH

BERTHE LACHICOTTE
Teacher of Singing
STUDIO 126 BROADWAY
SHORT SUMMER COURSES
Intensive Training, Voice Placement
Repertoire, Diction, Languages
Pupils prepared for radio, church, club
Auditions by appointment

C. B. KING, Distributor
Atlantic White Flash Gasoline
and Motor Oils
BROADWAY and ATLANTIC AVE.
BEACH and MICHIGAN AVE.
709 N. RIDGEWOOD AVE.
120 SECOND AVE.
SOUTH BEACH and DELAND RD.
NORTH BEACH and 14th ST., HOLLY HILL
N. RIDGEWOOD AVE. and 5th, HOLLY HILL

Beau Monde Beauty Salon
All Permanents Guaranteed
Open Evenings by Appointment
21 S. OCEAN AVENUE
Phone 858

THE BOOTERY
Home of Arch Preserver
Enna Jettick
Bags to Match Hosiery
104 S. BEACH STREET

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

BUICK PONTIAC
DIXIE PONTIAC CO.
Sales and Service
809 Cleveland Ave. Phone 79
Fort Myers, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE

Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Shopping
Headquarters
for
Jacksonville, Florida

Russell McPhail
ICE CREAM
CHOCOLATES
Candy and Ice Cream Stores
2600 Main Street 'Phone 5-0546
1019 Park Street 'Phone 7-5140
3617 St. Johns 'Phone 2-2628
1522 King Street 'Phone 7-5526
Eighth and Main 'Phone 5-0805
DOWN TOWN STORE, 125 Laura Street
424 Main Street
Foot of Pier, Board Walk
Jacksonville Beach
Exclusively Candy

LINDELL'S BOOT SHOP
Beautiful Feminine
Footwear
Exclusive Designs
by Such Famous Makers as
Peacock, Johansen and Red Cross
More than 100 gorgeous styles
Sizes
AAAAA to B's — 3 to 10
LINDELL'S BOOT SHOP
"Where Quality is Built in—not added on"

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
Large Stock of Beautiful Hats.
Also remodeling—or made
to your order.

Sears
Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

THE IDEAL
Summer-weight Suit! Dixie Weaves
COAT and TROUSERS 24.50
Tailored by Hart Schaffner & Marx
LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN

BOULEVARD
Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
'Phones 2-1133—1134

Rent, Why Buy—
When We Supply
JACKSONVILLE
TOWEL SUPPLY CO.
It Pays to Keep Clean
TEL. 5-2936 403 EAST BAY ST.

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call
MIAMI 32445

Stephen's Restaurant
38 WEST FLAGLER STREET
Open all Summer
Special Sunday Dinner
David A. Stephens

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

The Hefty Press
Printers Stationers
Blank Book Makers
Book and Magazine Binding
45 S. W. FIRST STREET
PHONE 2-8166

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1568

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

Clyde Court Beauty Salon

200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
We would like to C.U.B.A. Patron of Ours
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

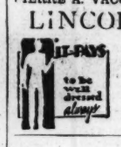
MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

Repairing Refinishing
THE EVERGLADES UPHOLSTERY SHOP
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE • DRAPERIES
Tel. 3-1066 230 Biscayne Boulevard

HEITMAN'S CAFE
A Most Charming Place to Eat
"Just Excellent Food"
We make all of our pies and cakes and other delicious desserts.
POPULAR PRICES
34 Biscayne Blvd. Near Flagler St.
(In Columbus Hotel)

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr Phone 5-1502
LINCOLN TAILORS


FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE.
MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave.
PHONE 3176
West Concord near

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

C. H. Langston Service
Specialized Carburetor, Starter, Generator and Ignition Service. General Repairing.
South Orange and Jackson Dial 3111
Complete One-Stop Service for All Cars.

CENTRAL FLORIDA
HOMES, ORANGE GROVES, ACREAGE
MANAGEMENT AND APPRAISALS
GENERAL INSURANCE
ACCURATE INFORMATION
FREE BULLETINS
NOBLE SMITH REAL ESTATE
Incorporated
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE. - Up Stairs

Beautician—Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot be equalled for Beauty and Permanance

PALM BEACH

Florence
BEAUTY SALON
Exclusive Marie Earle
Open Evenings
"10 Years in Palm Beach"
LIDO POOLS BLDG. PHONE 8828

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

PEERLESS SHOP
CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

LA MODE
"Where Quality Comes First. Price Next"
Millinery—Notions
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Featuring Bien Jolie and Thompson's Glove Fitting CORSETS
251 MAIN STREET
"Meet me at La Mode"

The Sport Shop
"for Sportswear and Everywear"
at Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
Laundry and Dyeing
427 Main Street Phone 2269

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

LANE BROS. PURE
PASTEURIZED
MILK

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER ONIE AVEI LHP
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains—For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma. 8478

alverson's
SALON INDIVIDUEL
A Beauty Salon With Ultra Modern Facilities
EXCLUSIVE NOT EXPENSIVE
486 Peachtree Street
Ground Floor, Doctors' Bldg. Main 3881

MOTHER'S DAY
May 10th
Cut Flowers — Pot Plants
Corsages
ROSE MARRE, FLORIST
Open Evenings
561 PEACHTREE ST. JA. 9510

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
84 Broad St., N. W. Atlanta

HOWARD PATTILLO
INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire—Automobile
Burglary—Casualty—Bonds
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg

PAINTS WALLPAPER
Lucas
a Great Name in PAINTS
WALNUT 4185 72 BROAD, N. W.

PAIR'S
BEAUTY SALON
Special Prices Tuesdays
1050 Ponce de Leon
927 First National Bank Bldg.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

GILL'S
BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

E. C. McMILLAN
PAINT & GLASS CO.
Paints—Glass—Wallpapers
Weatherstrips—Builders' Supplies
Phone 5177 358 Third Street
J. D. ARD J. A. TEBEAU

ARD CASH GROCERY
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
FRESH MEATS, FISH AND OYSTERS
PHONES 4796-4797-4798
289 WASHINGTON AVENUE
PROMPT DELIVERY

Brown Book Store
Books, Stationery and Wallpaper
72 years of continued service
PHONE 507 416 SECOND ST.

Walter G. Bell
OPTOMETRIST
at HILBUN'S
COMPLETE OPTOMETRICAL SERVICE
PHONE 575 620 CHERRY STREET

SAVANNAH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Marnez Shop
Millinery
Exclusive Agents for
DUNLAP HATS
3 PERRY STREET, WEST Phone 4396

Kopper Kettle
DINING ROOM
Regular meals, also a la carte
Home Cooking, Good Food
Reasonable Prices, Excellent Service
108 Drayton Street, near Broughton

Globe Shoe Company
19 East Broughton Street Phone 2-1929

MATRIX AND FLORSHEIM SHOES
Also STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
Mail Orders Filled

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

U. R. JETER, Manager
MEATS—FISH PRODUCE
149 BROADWAY At Cherry Street
Phone 820 Cash and Delivery

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in suedes, leathers and furs
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
S. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A. live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PARIS—Mme. Boué, 33 rue Erlanger; homelike, daily French, social life, travel; winter exclusively for 6 girls.

POST WANTED

SWISS desires position in garage or similar business; 10 years' experience as driver. Write to H. GURTNER, Schauplatzgasse 21, Berne.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ST. GALLEN, SWITZERLAND—To let, nice, comfortable, sunny rooms, with breakfast or full board. Private house, wonderful situation. FRAU DR. J. EIGENMANN, Schneebergstr. 51.

TO LET—FURNISHED

GOLDSWIL bei Interlaken: Swiss chalet or flat. Apply P. ZIMMERMANN, Chalet Berna.

Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

FURRIER
Furs - Remodelling - Repairs - Moderate
KALOUSTIAN
7 rue Claude Chahu (Passy quarter)
Tel. Aut. 38-27

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel 331126 Post Giro 48511
LADIES' TAILOR-MADES.....FL.: 50,00
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING...FL.: 50,00
Suits made to measure
naar Maat.
F. G. BANNING
VAN SWIETENSTRAAT 81, DEN HAAG.

H. J. de VRIES
Motor en Rywielhandel
Motor and Bicycle Trade
Stalling & Reparatiën
nu is het tyd voor uw motor of rywiel te laten nazien
van SPEYKSTRAAT 62

NORWAY

OSLO

P. SIMONSEN
GRENSEN 16
Groceries, Canned Goods
Established 1857 Telephone 14659
Deliveries

W. B. SAMSON
Try Samsons Helkornbröd
25 öre
(Pastry-cook)

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

J. F. BROMS & SON
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

Shirts, Pyjamas and Underwear to order and to measure
A. B. FREDBERGS—Skjortateljé
Hamngatan 26, 1—Tel. 11 24 20

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

Millinery Shops
TYRA JACOBSONS
18 Hornsgatan 18 Tel. 413110
36 Hornsgatan 36 Tel. 430510

LEKSANDSBAGERIET
Baker of Quality
Exhibition Prize Winner
NYBROGATAN 69

BREDENBERG & CO.
KNITTED GOODS AND HOSIERY
54 Drottninggatan 54
16 Hamngatan 16 15 Stureplan 15
59 Kungsgatan 59 7 Humlegårdsgatan 7
22 Götgatan 22 64a Hornsgatan 64a

Norrlandsdelikatesser & Vilt
Läckra, hemlagade charkuterivaror
Jämtlandsboden
23 Norrlandsgatan 104854
(Poultry and Game, Sausages, etc.)

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturtegatan 4 Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2 Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING
SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 40
STOCKHOLM GOTEBORG

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Materials
Gebr. Hess Aarau
Furniture

BASEL

Rindlisbach
DAS HAUS FÜR NOUVEAUTES
HERRENWASCHE, MERCERIE, BONNETERIE
vorm. C. Bauer-Stampfli, Gerbergasse 5
(Drapery, Underlinen)

FRÄNKEL u. VOELLMY A.G.
Bauschreinerei u. Möbelfabrik
Ausstellung's Räume
Rosentalstrasse 51 Tel. 28.935
(CABINET-MAKER)

Droguerie zum Barfüsser
Streitgasse 6
A. LEUTWILER
Soap and Toilet Articles

SCHUHHAUS RIVOLI
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Freiestrasse 29
Tel. 28.781 J. Cuanillon, Manager

BLUMENHAUS ZU SAFRAN
for Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
HANS SCHAUB
GERBERGASSE 11 TEL. 32.198

HETTINGER
CARPETS—LINOLEUM
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 24.871

CHAPELLERIE
(HATTERS)
FALKNER & CO.
Founded 1825
GERBERGASSE 63, BASEL

EMIL A. GUTEKUNST
ARCHITEKT und BAUGESCHÄFT
Schwarzwaldallee 38 Tel. 43.635
Schwarzwaldallee 44 Tel. 40.471
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

A. MERKT
Spalenberg 60
METZGEREI
Tel. 21.568
(BUTCHER)

KOKS
KOHLEN — IMPORT A. G.
Steinentorberg 18
Tel. 22.870 B.K.G. Marken
COAL

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz A.G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel. 21.241 H. Günther, Manager

KLING-JENNY
Alles für
PHOTO KINO
Careful Photographic Work
FREIESTRASSE 105 TEL. 27.406

NAVILLE & CIE. A. G.
Stationery, Books, Fashion Books
FREIESTRASSE 15 M. B. K. G.

SPECIALITY HOUSE
Konditorei - Tea-room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 41.202

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

CONFISERIE A. SCHEURER
TEA ROOM
BUNDESGASSE - SCHWANENGASSE
Finest Specialities
TEL. 21.275

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Chapeaux Haute Mode
Emmy Horner
1er Et. Marktgasse 31

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
SANITARE-ANLAGEN
SPENGLER-ARBEITEN
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER
Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Zeughausgasse 17 Tel. 34.281

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

MODERN
House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis and other Sports Articles, at moderate prices.
at
CHRISTEN
MARKTGASSE 28

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

Couture
de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER
MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

Bossart
Effingerstr., Bern
CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION

KITCHEN INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69, vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol.
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses Blouses
ATELIER
Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.-G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Barenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

E. GUGGENBÜHL
Gardening and Flower Shop
Herrengasse 19
Tel. 21.421 Telegr. Blumenzyt

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marche, Terrailleta-
Maroquinerie Articles de Voyages
LEATHER GOODS

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENÈVE
(Tailor)

FIALA & CIE
23, RUE DU RHONE Tel. 42.177
Interior Decoration
Curtains—Furniture—Carpets

AU MENUET
30 Grand Quai
Babies' Dresses - Tapestries
Handkerchiefs - Table-cloths

TAPIS D'ORIENT
(Real Carpets)
D. ARSLANIAN
6 Cours de Rive 6
GENÈVE.

COUTELLERIE DE L'ILE
L. FONTAINE
12, Quai des Moulins, 12
CHRISTOFLE JEWELLERY

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

SWITZERLAND

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms fr. 6.-
If desired lessons at home
Apply for prospectus:
FRL. FLORA MEISTER

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

LAUSANNE

TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier, 11 Tel. 24.406
Well known for good confectionery

ST. GALLEN

Spezial-Schuhhaus
Lüthi
NEUGASSE 5
ST. GALLEN
TEL. 37.69 *Footwear*

Oil and Central Heating
Installation of Sanitary Apparatus, Boilers
MAX KÖPP
Offers and Estimates Free of Charge
Vonwillstr. 25 Tel. 1752

DORNBIRER & KELLER
St. Jakobstr. II Tel. 2031
Sanitary Installations
Gas and Water Installations
Spenglerei

Lingerie Elegante
Alfred Preisig & Co
First Class Knitted Goods
SCHONAUSTR. 73 TEL. 3392

HAIRDRESSER
for Ladies and Gentlemen
PARFÜMERIE
W. WEISHAUPT
THEATERPLATZ TEL. 3545

DAMENHÜTE
Hollenstein
(Millinery)
POSTSTRASSE 19

STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Papeterie und Buchhandlung
(Stationery and Bookshop)
TSCHAGGELAR
SCHONE SCHREIBPAPIERE

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations,
Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

W. & H. GRAF
BALLIZ 14
TEL 37 62
Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Fertilizer Bulbs

ZURICH

MANTEL TAILLEURS
COMPLETS
CONFECTION NACH MASS
BRÄNDLI
Leonhardsteck-Zahringerstr.
Seilergraben b. Central
TAILOR

Modes de paris
bliss & co zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats
Moderate Prices
MAX HERZOG's Wwe.
Münchhalden-Gärtnerstrasse 7
TEL. 21.892
Bildhauer-Stuck. Gibser—Zement-Arbeiten
Spezialität: Unterlags—Boden für Linoleum Edelputz. Terrasit.
(PLASTERER)

DOELKER AG.
Feine Schuhe
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 39
ZÜRICH
(SHOES)

Damenkonfektion
MASS-ATELIER
Krause-Senn,
Badenerstrasse 44
Ready mades, and made to measure.

HETTINGER
CARPETS — LINOLEUM
Talacker 24, Zürich Tel. 37.786

Fr. L. Oswald
MALERGESCHÄFT
Röschibachstr. 54 Tel. 62.551
(PAINTER)

GAUTSCHY KUHN A.G.
Seidengasse 10
FABRIK FEINER STRICKWAREN
Damenkleider, Jacken, Wäsche, auf Mass Erstklassige Verarbeitung
KNITTED GOODS
HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH I
Marktgasse
Ecke Rindermarkt

CHEM. TECH. PRODUKTE
BODENWICHSE "BIBOWA"
QUALITÄTSPRODUKTE
P. Schenker, *Vertreter*
Bahnhofstrasse 301 Schönenwerd (Sol.)
(Floor Wax)

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

SCHREIBMASCHINEN
Verkauft und vermietet
Easy terms
OTTO C. LOHMANN
St. Gall.
Neugasse 48
(Typewriters)
Modele 6

Modes Lydia
RETOUR DE PARIS
L. MOTSCHI-ZOLLINGER
Bahnhofstrasse 71, I Et.
Tel. 37,562 *(Hats)*

You will find a large choice of
GLASS AND CHINA
Kitchen and Household Articles at
Carl Ditting
Haus- u. Küchengeräte, Glas u. Porzellan
Rennweg 35 Tel. 32.766

C. BRUNNER'S ERBEN
In Gassen, b. Paradeplatz, Zürich
DAMEN UND HERRENSTOFFE
LEINEN UND BAUMWOLLWAREN
(Linen and Cotton Goods)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz 57 Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5662
Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dornehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St.
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd.

DURBAN

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlour
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention—Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—30/-.
Shop No. 4, "Durban Skyscraper" 330 West St.

Model Steam Laundry
The QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. UMGENI Phone Dbn Nth 18

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
313-315 West St. Phone 3299 Central
THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH an IDEAL
At Your Service - Cheerily - Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 Pine Street Phone Cen 3055
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS

LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Services with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone Cen 3007

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST Phone 1932

Drink and Use Only
The Model Dairy
PURE MILK
Phone 443

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Room
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used
Box 6818 Phone C 2142
96 Pritchard Street
"Fanny"

Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*
Cleghorns
ALSO AT CAPE TOWN AND PORT ELIZABETH

Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Millner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS AND RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
GRUNOW RADIO

"JUNE"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
(I. HUTCHESON)
60 Von Brandis St.

MODEL
FISH RESTAURANT
Dainty Lunches, Teas and Suppers
Redecorated and Ventilated
124 MARKET STREET

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors F. Stolp, G. Van Diggien and L. Petrow
First Floor Hepworth's Bldgs
70 Pritchard Street

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS AND OUTFITTERS
Full range of Winter Coats just unpacked
3 HOEK ST., Opposite "The Metro"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
Phone 33-7855
New Kempsey Bldgs. 118 Fox

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-8147
c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

G. M. HORNE
(Pty) Ltd.
PRINTERS
61 Simmonds Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

STEEL, MURRAY & CO.
Household and Farm Hardware
Groceries and Provisions
218 Church Street Phone 2281

Central Electrical Supplies
Sole Agents for
DEFY RANGES
Made in South Africa
Installations and Repairs a Speciality
Quotations FREE
RADIO - REFRIGERATORS
APPLIANCES
141 Chapel Street Phone 4162

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories, Petrol, Oil, Tyres
195 COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone 3895

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE-DE-LUXE
Specialists in Catering for WEDDINGS, DANCES, etc.
Reception Room for Hire
204 CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw Late Manager Outfitting Department Becketts)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off accs paid by 7th of following month
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane Pretoria

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
310 GEORGE ST 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 5074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section

The HOOVER
It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters. etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

6D. PER MILE 62 MACLEY STREET
IVORY CABS
F. L. 4294
SYDNEY'S MOST MODERN CAB SERVICE
Weddings and Social Functions Specially Catered For
FOR COMFORT——FOR CIVILITY

Typing, Multigraphing, Duplicating
Quick, Expert Service
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Bull's Chambers, Third Floor
28 Martin Place BW6268

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure
Phone B 5260

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE. HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood. Phone J X 1991

We Serve to Please MOFFATS PRINTERS Care Pleased to Serve
258 GEORGE ST SYDNEY TELEPHONE B 4307
QUALITY PRODUCTION

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

CARPET
CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. F 5619 Syd. B. 3788

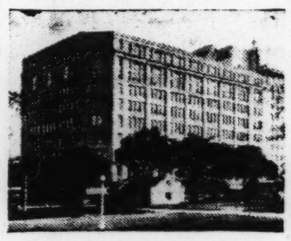
A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER. ETC.

TELEPHONE: B-2604
JULIE RASBORSEK'S RESTAURANT
GROUND FLOOR, 175 PITT STREET
Between King Street and G. P. O.
British and Continental Cooking
Open from 8:45 a. m. till 8 p. m.
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!



DAVID JONES
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4938

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street, opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
NOCK & KIRBYS
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys'
M. A. 5241

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
PLAYER-PIANOS
PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
Ask for Particulars
Efficient Tuning Staff Always Available
Prices Moderate
338 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

TASMANIA

HOBART

Visitors to Hobart—
Mather's
DEPARTMENT STORE
Men's and Women's Apparel
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
Gifts and Stationery
LIVERPOOL ST.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"
Finneys invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call, write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.

To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 143B G.P.O. Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognised terms viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement
Name in Full .....
Address
FINNEY ISLES & CO. LTD

PRYCE & READ
DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS
Satisfaction guaranteed
Own materials made up
RENOVATIONS
173 ADELAIDE STREET
Near Edward Street

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramaphones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music All Musical Supplies

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. J2847 MRS. CARLETON, *Proprietress*

Overells'
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Tea—Special Home-Made Cakes

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
H. A. TOMKINS
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air!!
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

Plant Quality NOW *Flower Seeds*
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5766 Pty. Ltd.

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Automobile Engineers
PETROL, OIL, BATTERIES, TYRES, etc.
Plume and Mobiloil sold here.
13 BARKLY ST., ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
TEL. WINDSOR 2777

Beauty Service
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street F2794
Take YOUR WATCH
To the Man Who Does the Job
J. LOWY
Watch Repair Specialist
McEwan House,
343 Little Collins St.
F 6881

DRESSMAKING
Exclusive Inexpensive
MARY CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH ROAD, CAULFIELD
10/- Day and Fares. Tel. L. 2976

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
GIFT NOVELTIES
LAMPS AND SHADES
TEA AND DINNER SETS
COLORED GLASS AND POTTERY BOWLS
New Address: 367 Little Collins Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

MEN
. . . all the clothes, and the *sort* of clothes you want, can be bought best at
CRAIG'S
Here are worthy qualities, correct styles and excellent values. And what is more, you make your selection in a compact, self-contained MEN'S STORE that has an essentially masculine atmosphere.
Craig, Williamson Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1
Ph. Central 9010

Ladies!
Our Lounge
Writing Room
and Rest Room
(First Floor)
always at
your service.
You will find this restful spot very desirable as a pleasant interlude in your round of shopping. We invite you to make full use of this special service. Come as often as you like and stay as long as you please.

BALL & WELCH LTD.
Flinders Street, Melbourne
LUNCHEONS TEAS, DINNERS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F 5969

PELTIER
The Only Exclusive French Salon for Really Smart
HATS
GOWNS
SPORTS WEAR
Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston Street

CORSETS
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Type of Figure
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
from "WILMAR"
294 Lt. Collins St. Cent. 5218

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
76 Howson St. Malvern, S. E.
Tels. U. 3171 and 3172

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water
All Bedrooms and Sewered.
No Wireless.
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

The NUTSHELL PTY. LTD.
Finest Household Delicacies, Preserved Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, etc.
Manchester Unity Arcade, opp. Town Hall

MERLES
GIFTS! GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 Collins Street
Howey Court, Melbourne

Beaurepaire's
Opposite Christian Science church
St. Kilda Rd. *and at*
225 LATROBE ST., CITY
Also at BALLARAT, BENDIGO, GEELONG
BATTERIES
PETROL
OILS
RETREADING
TYRES

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
159 Chapel Street, Windsor
248 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
Our Speciality:
"Valencia" and "Bedggood's"
WIN. 1557

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100

H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S. E. 2

PETTY'S SALON
Ladies' Wear Specialists
KAYSER Hosiery Gloves Lingerie
CLAY KNIT Tailored Knitwear
30 Glenferrie Road, Malvern
171 High Street, Kew.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

VISIT
MANTON'S
for
Frocks
Coats
Sports Wear
Millinery
Silks and Woollens
Underwear
Manchester
Hosiery
Gloves
Shoes
Dining Hall and Bronze Buffet
MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS Pty. Ltd.
BOURKE ST. MELBOURNE

THE WATTLE
for
TEAS
LUNCHEONS
DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street, MELBOURNE C 1
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)

INGLEY
185-187 COLLINS ST.
HATS
MODEL GOWNS
SPORTSWEAR
GLOVES — HOSIERY
Phone C. 8866 - Est. 1887

HOMES, PROPERTY INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE
C. ROBERTS, A. R. E. I.
SWORN VALUATOR
Commissioner for Taking Declarations and Affidavits under the Evidence Act, 1928
Probate and Mortgage Valuations
Cr. Teorak and Summerhill Rds., Hartwell, E. 6. (East Camberwell). Tel. W. 5883
Real Estate Service and Advice with Pleasure

MELBOURNE
Elsternwick

GROCER
H. W. Hemsley
408 New Street,
ELSTERNWICK
Near Martin Street
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service and Delivery.
Bon Ami, Postum, Havelock Flour sold here
HAVELOCK SELF RAISING FLOUR

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIAS LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE
BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Dadley's LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
Walk-Over and Saxone Shoes
Packard Slippers
200 QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

TELEPHONE 32-930 ESTIMATES GIVEN
F. R. KING
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Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialist
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(Next Civic Theatre)

HE WHO is master of all opinions can never be the bigot of any.—W. R. ALGER.

Daily Features

TO SEE what is right, and not to do it, is want of courage, or of principle.—CONFUCIUS.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Road Gang' a Disturbing Report Of Convict Labor Conditions

By E. C. S.

William Powell and Myrna Loy in "The Great Ziegfeld"

The Amateur Gentleman (U. A.)—Cloak-and-sword melodrama with Douglas Fairbanks Jr. as the pugilistic hero who clears his father's name of the accusation of having stolen the Prince's pearls. Exciting in its artificial fashion after it gets going about half-way through. Elissa Landi, Basil Sydney.

Charlie Chan at the Circus (20th-Fox)—Another synthetic continuation of the Earl Derr Biggers series about the Chinese detective. For a laugh Charlie's 12 children are brought in. The people of the circus provide the chief interest in this story, which is hackneyed in its detective technique.

Comin' Round the Mountain (Republic)—Some grand horses and hills in this film will give the patrons of westerns something to be interested in while waiting, miles ahead, for the plot to come round the mountain and prove that it was the villain who stole the heroine's remittance from the pony express packet carried by the hero. He tames a wild horse in his best scene. Gene Autry, Ann Rutherford.

The Great Ziegfeld (Metro)—Glorifies the "glorifier of the American girl" in a splendacious biographical revue, decked with the hit numbers of several "Follies" and spectacular girl-and-music presentations, with Ray Bolger's eccentric dancing and Fannie Brice's comic singing for the high lights of fun. Cost millions and looks it. William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer, Frank Morgan, Virginia Bruce and many other agreeable performers.

Little Miss Nobody (20th-Fox)—Two little orphans, played by Jane Withers and Betty Hainey, attain to their dreams of being adopted into a wealthy family. Jane has large range for her pranks. About a year ago the Hays office said the gangsters were out, but what would a feeble plot do without gangsters for excitement? So here they are again.

The Moon's Our Home (Paramount)—Film antipasto from a Faith Baldwin yarn about a couple who appear to have nothing to do but quarrel and make up. Margaret Sullavan is supposed to be a temperamental movie star and Henry Fonda an intrepid explorer. Charles Butterworth puts on his familiar act as He Who Always Gets Left.

Murder on a Bridle Path (Radio)—Another of the Inspector Piper-Hildegarde Withers detective stories, with a new Hildegarde, Helen Broderick, whose acidulous style is not for all tastes. Again James Gleason putters around as the none too bright sleuth who makes up for all his snippy anti-feminism by a dash of heroism at the end. Too much dull talk in this one.

Panic on the Air (Columbia)—Keyhole columnist's adventures over a code message supposed to be key to kidnaper's cache. Lew Ayres, Florence Rice, Benny Baker.

Road Gang (Warner)—It is heartening to see the films tackle a subject of contemporary social interest occasionally, as in this story of a reporter who exposes conditions in prisons which deal in convict labor under orders from a state boss. Donald Woods, Kay Linaker.

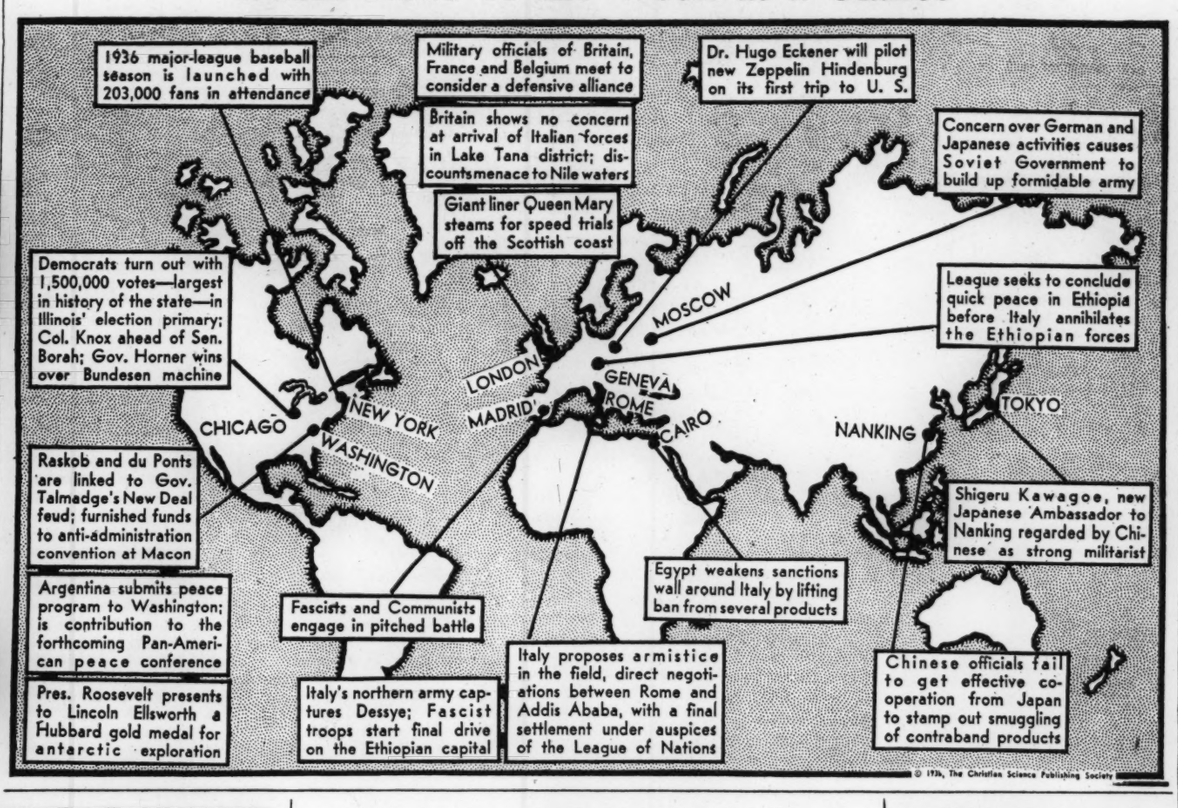
Small Town Girl (Metro)—Janet Gaynor as a poor girl whom a rich youth (Robert Taylor) marries while on a spree, proves to be the wife for him as a promising young surgeon, rather than the blasé socialite to whom he had been engaged. The story gives the leads full opportunity to turn on their widely-liked charm and few spectators seem to mind the story's trashiness. Lewis Stone, Binnie Barnes.

Thunder in the East (U. A.)—Charles Boyer as a Japanese naval officer sacrifices his wife for the honor of his country. Merle Oberon. More French than Japanese in its Parisian boulevard drama materials.

The Witness Chair (Radio)—Court room melodrama with plentiful unsavory details, the heroine confessing to a crime of which the hero stands accused. Ann Harding, Walter Abel, Douglas Dumbrille.

(This guide printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance



Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Argue or Pay!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ADDISON loved an argument. One of his verbal sparring partners was Temple Stanyan. They had many a friendly tiff, conversing at length on all subjects imaginable.

To tide him over a hard hurdle one day, Stanyan found it necessary to borrow a sum of money from Addison. From that day he agreed implicitly to everything Addison advanced. He never disputed him. Addison was quick to notice this. In fact he disliked the change in his friend. One day he started conversation on a subject over which warm controversy had previously existed. Stanyan acquiesced completely to Addison's opinion, never offering a word in defense of his own.

That was too much for the learned savant; and with a growl he exclaimed; "Sir, either contradict me or pay me my money!"

Perfection

PERFECTION consists not in doing extraordinary things but in doing ordinary things extraordinarily well. Neglect nothing: the most trivial action may be performed to God.—*Angelique Arnauld.*

In Lighter Vein

Emphatic

A young woman went into a bank and asked for a check to be cashed.

The cashier shook his head. "I'm sorry," he said politely, "but you'll have to get someone to introduce you before I can pay out the money."

She stared at him. "I'll have you understand, sir," she said haughtily, "that I am here strictly on business. I am not paying a social call."—*Pearson's.*

Flippant

Lady: "How long will the next train be, please?"

Porter: "One engine and two carriages."

Lady: "Smart, aren't you?"

Porter: "No, Jenkins, lady. Smart's just gone home to dinner."—*Pearson's.*

Natural Mistake

"See here," shouted the irate editor to the reporter, "what do you mean by inserting the expression, 'Apple Sauce,' in parentheses in my speech?"

"Apple Sauce! Gracious, man, I wrote Applause."

With a Fork!

"The principal thing to remember when preparing a fork supper is to select only food which can be eaten comfortably on a plate with a fork. In the winter, hot bouillon or clear soup is always popular, and it can quite well be included."—*Domestic hint.*

It's such fun scooping it up.—*Punch.*

Early Swimmer

Passengers who left the ship at Southampton said they had encountered a strong gal in the Channel.—*Evening Paper.*

The Channel-swimming season has begun early.—*Humorist.*

A Misunderstanding

First Aviator: "Quick! What do I do now, instructor?"

Second Aviator: "Goodness! Aren't you the instructor?"—*Pearson's.*

Eskimo?

"My father was a Pole."

"Really, how interesting. North or south?"—*Pearson's.*

—Tit-Bits

"Rupert, we've had this birdbath a fortnight now, and I've never seen a bird use it yet. Just slip on your bathing suit and splash about in it to show them what it's for!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Quiet Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

ONE Sunday morning when the wife of a shut-in opened the front door to go to church, she was delighted to find a bouquet of freshly cut flowers in the doorway. The doorbell had not been rung. Whoever left them was not in view. No card had been left. But, obviously, the flowers were from one who knew that the door would be opened and that the flowers would be in water soon after they were placed there.

After church, no friend mentioned the flowers. Days passed, and no one was revealed as the one who had left them. Weeks passed and still there was no clue. The husband and wife decided not to try to guess, but rather they saw in the incident a demonstration of the wholly unselfed love of an unidentified person who was aware of the situation in their home.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Now is the time to call a spade a spade and go out and dig in the garden.
2. Scythe.
3. Rule, Plane, Gimlet, Plumb, Vise, Level, Brace, Saw, File, Chisel.
4. The smaller bunch. It contains only one quarter as much, and should cost only 5 cents.
5. B on fire (Bonfire).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Consummate—Although the verb is sounded *kon'-suh-mate* (*o* short, *u* clipped-short, *a* long), the adjective is sounded *kon-sum'-it* (*o* clipped-short, *u* and *i* short).

The Latin *cum*, "with, together," and *summa*, "highest," here combine to form a word which indicates that which is brought to its fullest development. A consummate example for instance is of the highest quality, approaching as near perfection as human ability can render it.

As a verb, the word means "to complete, to finish, to perfect."

Cursed (Gal. 3:10)—Here a participial adjective, and pronounced preferably as two syllables, *kur'-sed.*

Efface—*Eh-face'* (*e* short, *a* long).

This word comes to us through the French *effacer*, "to erase a face or appearance," from a combination of the Latin *ex*, "out," and *facies*, "the face." If we efface anything, we cause it to disappear; we rub or wipe it out; we destroy it so that it does not reappear.

Effect—Whether as verb or noun, this word is sounded *eh-fekt'* (each *e* short).

Enoch—*E'-nuk* (*e* long, *u* clipped-short).

Ensample—This old form of "example" is pronounced *en-sam'-p'l* (*e* short, *a* intermediate as in *ask*).

Evangelize—*E-van'-jeh-lize* (first *e* as in create, *a* short, second *e* clipped-short, *i* long).

An "evangelist," according to the Greek *evaggelistes*, is literally "one who brings good news." The word was applied to those who early proclaimed the gospel of Christianity. The Greek word is compounded of *ev*, "well," and *aggelia*, "tidings," an extension of *aggelos*, "messenger," from which we derive "angel."

With this concept of "evangelist," it is easy for us to understand the verb "evangelize": It means to "bring the good tidings to; to instruct in the gospel; to make like the gospel in spirit"—in other words, "to Christianize, or convert."

Fiery—Preferably *fi'-ry* (long *i*).

Identity—*I-den'-tih-ty* (first *i* long, *e* short, second *i* clipped-short).

"Identity" is sameness. It implies an absolute likeness between two or more things. Man's identity, in a very real sense, may be held to conform to the qualities of the creator, in whose image and likeness man is made. The Latin root *idem*, "the same," is the base not only of "identity," but also of "identify" ("to make, become, or prove the same") and "identical" ("to be the same in quantity and quality").

Illusion, delusion—Long *u*.

An "illusion" is a false impression, an unreal or misleading image presented to the senses, from the Latin *illudere*, "to play upon (the senses)."

"Delusion," from the Latin *deludere*, "to play fully (upon the senses)," suggests a greater degree of deception, the prefix *de* here meaning "fully." The unreality of an illusion may be detected by simple reasoning; but the nothingizing of a delusion—the result of long faith in an illusion—may require greater effort.

A shadow may be believed to be a man. This is an illusion. Prolonged thought about this shadow man may seem to lead to a deranged belief that the "man" is continually seeking to do one harm. This would be a delusion.

Obtain, retain—Both these words are normally accented on the second syllable; but when they are used close together, the dissimilar syllable of the second word is stressed—that is, "retain" (if it is the second word) would have stress on the first syllable.

Preparatory—The *e* is sounded as in create.

Shekinah—*She-ki'-na* (*e* as in create, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

This word was used by early writers to rationalize some of the suggestions of anthropomorphism encountered in the Bible. It means "the dwelling (of God)"; and it was substituted whenever the passage indicated that God in a corporeal form was among the people, instead of an effulgent manifestation of His presence. For example, in the Targum of Onkelos, Exodus 29:45 was rendered, "And I will cause my Shekinah to dwell among the children of Israel."

Theophilus—*The-of'-ih-lus* (*e* as in create, *o* short, *i* and *u* clipped-short).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

X

1. Cryptogram

BY WAY of a hint, a suggestion for those who are interested in gardening is contained in today's cryptic message. A few specific hints on the solving of this particular crypt are given below. Try, however, to solve it without these additional clues. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

HIJ KL MNO MKPO MI QRSS R

LTRUO R LTRUO RHU VI IWM

RHU UKV KH MNO VRXUOH.

Clues are plentiful. First, of course, is the single letter "R" which may stand for either A, I or O. In this connection note the repetition of the three-letter word "RHU." Such repeated three-letter words are likely to be either AND or THE. The single letter "R" therefore suggests the letter "A" as the possible first letter of the three-letter word AND. Note also the repeated "MNO." Our word AND having been disposed of, why not try THE as the substitute for MNO? Make these substitutions throughout, and the rest should be easy. Remember, these hints for beginners will be printed for a short time only. It might be well for you to copy some of them for future reference

2. Letter Juggling

You have every reason to feel a bit CHESTY if you solve this. Using only the letters in the word "CHESTY," try juggling or transposing them to spell another six-letter word.

3. A Chest of Tools

The names of 10 kinds of carpenter's tools are hidden in the quotation below. Can you find them? As an example, the fourth word gives you "Rule."

"Though as a rule I plan everything, I'm letting the plumber advise the proper level of the bathtub. Races were held here Monday. It was a warm day. If I learn more about history I may teach school. To teach is elevating, I have been told."

4. Doing the Marketing

A bunch of asparagus that measures 12 inches around costs 20 cents, and a bunch that measures 6 inches around costs 10 cents. Which is the more expensive to buy?

5. Rebus

Today's rebus was sent in by a Monitor reader. Puzzles are always welcomed from our friends. Study the position of the letters shown and see if you can guess the seven-letter word represented in rebus form.

B
FIRE

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Majority

Question: In electing a chairman of a board of six members, the vote was as follows: 3 votes for one member, and 1 vote each for three other members. The clerk informed the board that the three votes elected that one chairman.

(a) Is this correct?

(b) Is it proper for the chairman of the board to serve as chairman of a corporate body?

Answer: (a) No. Three votes did not constitute a majority. A majority of six is four.

(b) Yes, provided no rule in the bylaw prohibits.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Peshitta Syriac Version

ONE of the best known early versions of the New Testament is a Syriac translation known as the Peshitta (sometimes spelled "Peshito"). The word "Peshitta" means literally "simple, common, or usual," as does the term "Vulgate," applied to the famous Latin version prepared by Jerome towards the close of the fourth century. And it seems that both were so described, since they were commonly used and accepted by the majority of the people who understood Syriac or Latin.

It is now generally conceded that one Rabbula, Bishop of Edessa in the fifth century, prepared the Peshitta version by revising certain earlier Syriac renderings, while at the same time referring to the original Greek text of the New Testament.

One of the chief points of interest about this and other Syriac versions, is that Syriac is closely akin to Aramaic, the native tongue of Christ Jesus and his disciples—though not identical with it.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

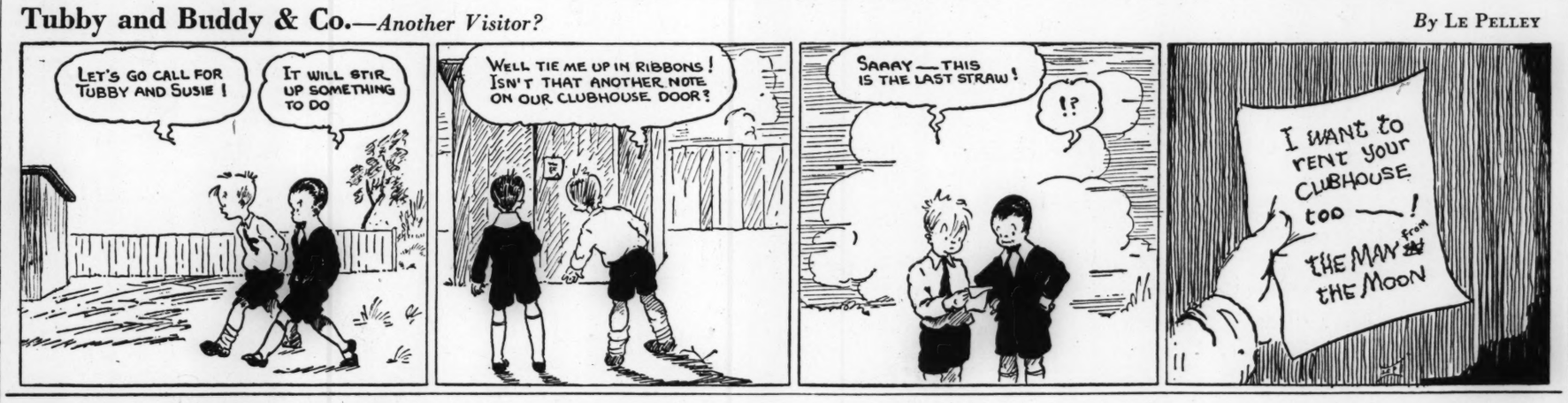
'Traveling'

PROVIDE two old suitcases containing identical collections of clothing. (A specimen collection: an old hat, scarf, one glove, a purse, one large shoe, a string of beads or necklace, and a belt.) The party is paired off, and the hostess holds a watch. At a signal from the hostess the first two couples open the suitcases, put on properly every piece of clothing, race to a base, return, remove the surplus clothing, put it back in the suitcase, and lock it.

This is better played in couples because there is more confusion caused by each one of each pair trying to grab the same article. The winning couple gets a penny sucker. —Mrs. C. U. D., San Francisco.

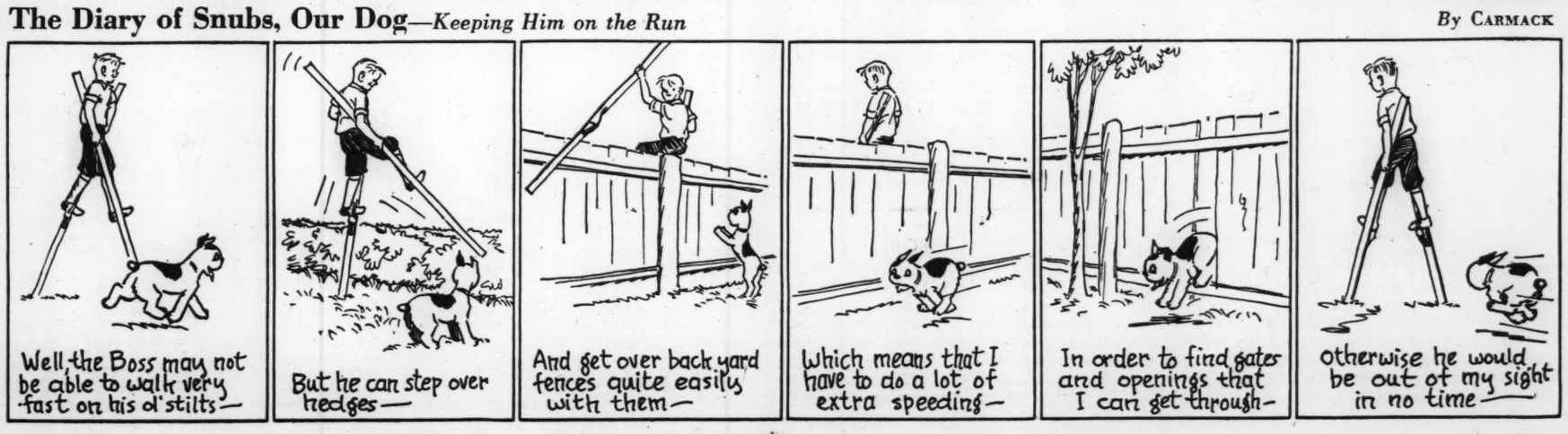
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Visitor?*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Keeping Him on the Run*

By CARMACK



Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Portable Closets

RECENTLY a man appeared at my door with what he told me could be considered "an extra closet." It was a heavy-paper box—one of the high, narrow variety that can stand on the floor and hold a number of garments in a mothproof closet. He had several sizes and kinds at different prices; and when he set up one and showed me the rod for hanging on clothes, and the double doors (one shutting over the other to exclude dust or prying moths), I was convinced that I could use several of the extra closets. I found that I could put them with perfect safety in the attic and use them for storing winter clothes. He was selling them at almost every house.—Mrs. B. R. L., Ames, Iowa.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Hope for the Tenants

DISCLOSURE that the new Soil Conservation Act has served to complicate the tenant-cropper problem in the South calls attention sharply to the need for reforming the whole basis of southern one-crop agriculture. Representatives of the distressed croppers have stormed Washington to protest that distribution of benefits under the act leaves them with too small a percentage of the increased purchasing power. They have found sympathy and promises, but no genuine prospect of an improved situation. Considering the South's need of a sounder agricultural economy to increase purchasing power and improve the depressed tenant's living standard, the advisability of something better than a system of subsidies is apparent.

The tenant-cropper system of farming is one of the principal reasons for the production of crop surpluses in the South. Surveys conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and various state agricultural experiment stations prove this conclusively.

True, some feel that they must make the land yield all it can and convert it into cash, and that permanent improvements would be foolish since the end of the year may see them seeking new homes and new fields to plow. But, willingly or not, tenant and cropper continue to produce the maximum cash crop possible, and the inevitable result is surpluses, such as that of 1932, when there was a 13,000,000-bale carry-over of cotton.

The AAA, with its production control and acreage reduction program, accomplished much in the direction of restoring parity prices, but it inevitably displaced tenants and reduced farm labor requirements. The Rural Resettlement Administration is performing an excellent work in lending ambitious tenants, plows and mules and subsistence money, and two thirds of them are reported to be making successes of their ventures. But they remain tenants and in much the same circumstances which have kept them for nearly three quarters of a century the almost continually depressed, if not oppressed, class of an otherwise prosperous agricultural region.

The Bankhead-Jones bill, which passed the Senate in the last session and is now pending before a committee of the House, would give the tenants of the southern United States the same chance which was given the tenants of Ireland and Denmark. It proposes, through a system of government loans, to permit tenants and croppers to become landowners. The possibilities are promising.

The logical sequel to crop production control and reduction of surplus crop areas would seem to be a program of encouraging tenants to own their farms. Small farms, operated by their owners, undoubtedly would mean less land for money crops, but their quality probably would be improved; first, because of intensive cultivation, and, second, because only better soil would likely be used. Landowners practice diversification. "Change a good tenant to a farm owner," said Senator Robinson of Arkansas, "and he takes on a cow, and a pig, and a hen. He puts in a better garden, an orchard, and devotes more acres to the production of food and feed." Obviously he will improve a farm which is his own property and which he need not leave at the end of the year. That farmer is most prosperous who "lives off the land" and raises money crops to simply meet his cash needs.

It is not difficult to visualize, as the result of such a revolution, an improved agricultural prosperity which would helpfully affect the whole nation.

And the Forgotten Woman?

THE Forgotten Man writes to the WPA, says a current news item, a pathetic little plea which runs as follows:

> Us men would like to know when we are going back to work. Our women have been working in our place for the last three and one-half months on the sewing and other projects. We would like to work ourselves and let them stay at home. as we are certainly sick of doing housework.

The wife of this involuntary housekeeper would no doubt be one of the first to sympathize with him. She knows what it means to stay at home and wash dishes, and cook, and scrub floors, day after day, month after month, year after year. She knows all about that pair of curtains that took three hours to launder and put back —"and nobody even noticed they'd been taken down." She knows how the better part of a day can be consumed in answering a back door bell, cleaning out an icechest, sorting linen, and ironing shirts and handkerchiefs.

Not that she ever complained about it. She may have liked housework. But even if she didn't some one had to do it. And servants were too costly. There were times, of course, when she thought how much she would have liked to continue her musical studies, even to do something in a professional way. She had a little time in the afternoons, at first. Then the children came. They all have talent. And they're all boys. She's very glad of that. They will never be expected to prefer pans and dishes.

She will be very glad when her husband gets a job again, if only to relieve him of the tedious routine of the duster and the kitchen stove.

Wages of Government

IN RECENT debate, the British House of Commons showed itself in favor of raising the salary of the Prime Minister, and of equalizing the remuneration of other principal officers of state. This was not a mere consideration of pounds, shillings, and pence. It represented a genuine attempt to insure that the supply of the best men for the most important jobs in the country should not run short.

The present salary of the Prime Minister is nothing, but, as First Lord of the Treasury, he draws £5000 a year, without pension, and it is part of the traditions of the British Constitution that after leaving office he should not enter into a gainful occupation. Five thousand pounds seems a large sum on paper, but it has been abundantly shown that it is not sufficient to meet the expenses that devolve on Britain's first Commoner.

In the eighteenth century several Prime Ministers drew salary for two or more offices; Lord North, who was in power at the time of the American War of Independence, received £10,400 a year. But today the Prime Minister is entitled to only one salary, no matter how many positions in the Government he fills. In 1850 Lord John Russell declared that he never had a debt until he became Premier, and Lord Oxford said that he left office a poorer man than he entered it.

It is proposed that the Premier's salary shall be raised to £8000 a year, with a pension attached. The justification for this is that it is not desirable that the principal political office in the realm shall be confined to those who have private means. Moreover, the number of men who are sufficiently wealthy to be indifferent to their rate of pay is diminishing.

It is also the general opinion that all other Cabinet Ministers, except the Lord Chancellor, should receive the same salary of £5000, the Lord Chancellor keeping his, as at present, at £10,000. The total cost of the whole of these revisions is estimated at not more than £20,000 a year, and the feeling of the country emphatically supports that of the House of Commons that the need for action in this matter is both evident and urgent.

Dictators and—Dictators

DEMOCRACY has, after all, a great deal of tenacity in the United States.

Not many months ago the political air was resounding with charges that dictatorship was in the saddle in Washington.

One of the spokesmen for such fears was Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, who demanded to know, though in less classic phrases, "upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed?" Such a strong individualist did the Governor appear that he was considerably built up by some as a hopeful preserver of the Constitution.

Yet just a few weeks ago Governor Talmadge, notwithstanding constitutional doubts of his authority, used the national guard to oust the state treasurer and the comptroller general, ordered a blow torch used to open state vaults and commanded banks to turn over deposits to a new treasurer—all reportedly in an effort to run the State through 1936 without a special session of the State Legislature lest it pass an old-age pension amendment.

Now, however, his attempted "financial dictatorship" has been well-nigh dissolved by a decision of a three-judge superior court that state funds cannot be withdrawn from depositories without an appropriation act.

Another thunderer at Washington "regimentation" has long been Col. Robert R. McCormick. Through personal speeches and his newspaper, the Chicago Tribune, he has breathed fire and brimstone against the NRA, the AAA and the Black Committee.

On March 1, several weeks ahead of the inauguration of daylight-saving time in other American cities, people in Chicago moved their clocks ahead and stepped out, some of them, into the dim, gray dawn to go to work. This was not merely daylight-saving time, it was eastern standard time, which makes Chicago an island in a central time belt.

Why was this done? The reason is not clear, but a chain of circumstance runs like this: The time change works to the advantage of Colonel McCormick's Tribune in competition with the afternoon Chicago Daily News, and of his radio station, WGN, in carrying New York programs. The Republican Tribune supported Democratic Mayor Kelly in the last municipal election. The Kelly-controlled city council voted the time-change ordinance.

Now, however, the usual reaction to regimentation has set in and many of Chicago's 3,500,000 persons, contemplating an 8 o'clock winter sunrise, have protested this alteration of their everyday habits—so many that the city council, which at first refused a referendum on the subject, has at length reversed itself and voted to co-operate in obtaining one.

What has happened to dictatorial tendencies in Washington as a result of Supreme Court decisions, increased congressional independence and a reversion of popular sentiment is well known. These instances illustrate that the desire for domination, and that is the root of dictatorship, is not the peculiar characteristic of one individual or even a few. Who can be sure he hasn't a little of it to look out for in himself?

The Security Problem

Book News of the Day

IN HER book TOWARD SOCIAL SECURITY (New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw Hill: $2), Miss Eveline M. Burns expresses the opinion that the Social Security Act, because it is an acceptance by the Federal Government of a permanent responsibility for providing a minimum of security for the average American, "represents an advance on previous conditions so great as to be one of the major events in the social history of the country."

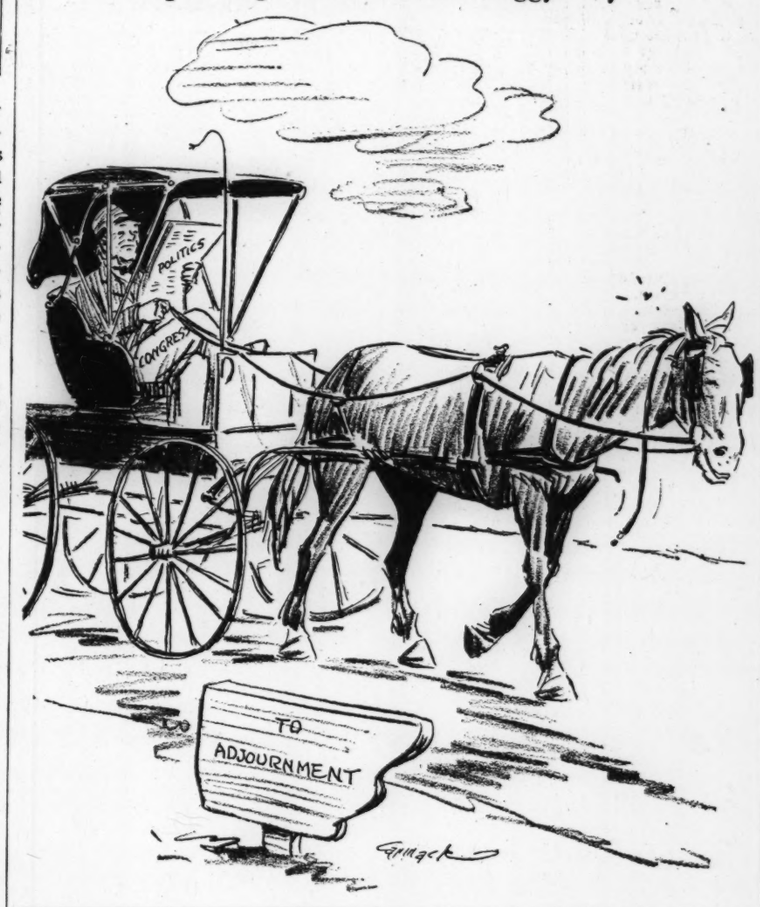
The book is explicitly written on the assumption that it is the function of government to concern itself with the economic as well as the political security of the citizen. Those who regard state assistance in this field as un-American are warned by the author to avoid the book.

Of those who favor the new paternalism, however, only the strongest-hearted should read the book. Miss Burns, a lecturer in economics at Columbia University, is a relentless critic of the present Social Security Act. Nor does she minimize the difficulties ahead for those who cannot rest until our political system can be made to provide the economic security which the economic system has so far failed to provide. To the conservative reader who has been losing, not gaining, faith in Washington government, the game probably seems hardly worth the candle, the effort to obtain unemployment, old age and other forms of protection via Washington bookkeeping hardly worth the efforts which are obviously necessary in order to obtain through legislation a social security which by Miss Burns's definition will be achieved when "the economic security of the individual is assured in ways that commend themselves to the mass of the community as being just and fair."

Among the difficulties, objections and injustices found by the author in the present program are the following: The act will bring into existence vast administrative machines not only in Washington but throughout the states, collecting tremendous taxes and putting thousands of people to great inconvenience. Yet millions of people are left out of the benefits, including farm hands, housewives, domestics, ships' crews. (Were they included, the administrative machinery would be multiplied.) Much of the tax paid by employers is likely to be shifted to employees. The stigma of poor relief is likely to remain attached to old-age pensions, which will probably remain very small. The federal pay roll offset tax for unemployment relief is caught between the national nature of the unemployment problem and the special nature of each state's problem.

The text of the book is somewhat heavy going, of primary interest to social service workers. H. M. F.

Speaking of Horse and Buggy Days



More on Monopoly

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Editorial page of a recent issue there appeared an editorial, "Price Wars vs. Monopoly," and a letter labeled "Some More Steel Statistics," both of which refer to a highly significant and pertinent economic principle—namely, the constant increase in our standard of living through the production of more goods and services at progressively lower prices. As your editorial states, only through the application of this principle can industry expand its markets and thus justify itself "economically and morally." And, in fact, throughout all American history, industry has constantly improved its product, lowered prices and produced more units, thereby creating a wealthy American nation.

However, your editorial intimates that the growth of monopoly is menacing this fundamental economic principle and destroying the foundation of our economic system. Likewise, "Observer's" letter intimates similar destruction through strong control of trade associations. "Growth of monopoly" sounds threatening and un-American, but in fact the American public has little to fear about its growth within American industry. The present-day industrial executive is still too untamed and self-sufficient to submit to coercive controls and restraints. Thus monopolistic tendencies have little chance of getting started, let alone growing. For instance, most, if not all, of the price controls under NIRA had been voluntarily abandoned long before the Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional. Likewise, the Sugar Institute soon found it necessary to abandon many of its coercive practices long before the recent court decision made such practices "illegal."

"Observer" in his letter intimates that the American Iron and Steel Institute has obtained at least quasi-monopolistic control in view of the comparative rigidity of steel prices. Such intimation is unfair and misleading for two reasons: (1) Although list prices for steel products since 1930 may have appeared comparatively rigid, actual transactions were made at prices far below list. Witness the losses sustained by steel companies during the depression, and the recent statement of Mr. Tom Girdle of the Republic Steel Company in connection with his company's adoption of new price-quotation practices, "The steel industry has become notorious for such unfair practices as secret concessions, discriminatory prices as between customers, and rebates, and for its inability to earn a fair profit." Demand for steel is a derived (inelastic) one, and therefore consumption of steel products depends primarily on conditions in its consuming industries.

And (2) is not the answer to "Observer," to Dr. Sprague of Harvard and to Mr. Moulton of the Brookings Institution, to be found in the very statistics presented by the latter, namely, the fact that an original cut of 20 per cent in steel prices did not arrest the 80 per cent decline in steel consumption, and therefore an additional similar cut, having the same negative effect, would result only in increased losses and lower wages in the steel industry; and, conversely, the lack of voluntary control in farm commodities permitted the sharp decline of 63 per cent in prices, which demoralization led to the AAA and its present substitute, a form of government control which would stifle American industry and greatly lower our standard of living.

Through its trade associations, American industry has voluntarily maintained a sufficient balance between production, consumption and prices to justify its remaining free from government control, thus allowing it to continue to lower prices and produce more goods as rapidly as possible and still allow a profit—the other foundation of our economic system. L. KENYON LOOMIS

Providence, R. I. Secy., Shoe Lace Institute

[Editor's Note.—Undoubtedly many American businesses have reduced prices as costs declined, but the Brookings Institution studies show that "in the great prosperity period of the twenties there was a great increase in production efficiency; but there was no corresponding reduction in selling prices—indeed, retail prices did not decline at all." Price reductions commensurate with the lower production costs were not made when they might have helped prevent depression—before 1929.]

Popular Referendum by Postcard

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is much speculation concerning the sentiment of the people on various questions affecting them and, as the masses of the people are inarticulate except at regular or special elections, I wish to suggest an idea that should reflect public sentiment quickly, honestly, accurately and at minimum cost.

This idea would require the full co-operation of the Post Office Department, which I believe could be secured. The plan would call for the issuance of a special postcard ballot. These cards would be of two distinctive shades of color, one for affirmative and the other negative. The address side of the card would bear the address of the Governor at the State Capitol, and the reverse side of the card would be worded to indicate assent or dissent of the proposition under consideration. The cards being of distinctive shades of color would render their separation simple, and a mere weighing of them would quickly determine the result.

To each registered voter would be issued a certificate entitling the voter to purchase these cards at the regular price of one cent each in lots of five. At the time of purchase the voter would present the certificate, and the postal employee would postmark it, indicating the purchase. Each certificate would bear a number, and when voting the voter would place this number on the ballot. Post office officials would know at all times the number of votes eligible through checking the sale of cards. The misuse of the cards would make the offender guilty of using the mails to defraud.

This idea is not intended to replace the present election machinery, but to provide a method whereby a majority opinion of the electorate may be ascertained at frequent intervals. Approval or disapproval of the Federal Administration's major experiments could be quickly had. It should also provide a rapid referendum on war. G. F. GRUBER

Los Angeles, Calif.

North . . South . . East . . West

It Can Be Done

By Frank L. Perrin

ALMOST daily a new chapter is added to the record of the accomplishments of the Justice Department's Bureau of Identification. Gradually a doubting public is being convinced that Americans, when they set about the task with determination and wisdom, are able to emulate the thoroughness and skill even of England's famed Scotland Yard. Incidentally, the fact is impressed that heretofore, in the United States, the crime preventing and crime detecting agencies have lacked cohesion and centralized direction. Jurisdictional bars and divided authority have afforded to the criminals a ready means of evading arrest, or immunity from conviction because of the lack of convincing proof of guilt.

A day or two ago, in Washington, a revealing sidelight was thrown upon the activities of the bureau directed by J. Edgar Hoover when members of the Senate saw fit to question the necessity of adding to the annual appropriation for its support and maintenance. It is interesting to observe that, despite the bureau chief's illuminating defense of the recommendation made, the Senate's subcommittee decided to reduce the total by the sum of $225,000.

One wonders, quite naturally, whether such an economy as this is wisely insisted upon. If one thing has been proved to the satisfaction of those who finally must pay the bill, it is that the machinery which has been set up under federal authority can, and does, bring recognized public enemies to justice, and that by so doing the reign of crime so greatly feared a few years ago has been checked. It is not imagined that all criminals, actual or potential, have abandoned their evil ways, or that the predatory have, as a whole, been convinced that crime does not pay.

But the ranks of the lawless have been appreciably thinned by the relentless barrage of the so-called G-Men. Courts, defense lawyers, and even the defendants who have fattened upon crime have become convinced that Uncle Sam's agents cannot be bribed or intimidated. Congress, meantime, has wisely enacted measures which have extended the authority of federal laws enabling the apprehension of fugitives who once found asylum in territory beyond the jurisdiction in which their crimes were committed. The vast machinery of detection, pursuit and conviction has been set up and made to function almost perfectly.

One is inclined to doubt the wisdom, or the strategy, of withholding from this federal bureau the funds asked for its support. It is as easy to question the wisdom of allowing it to appear that the people of the United States are not whole-hearted and confident in their support of this wisely directed warfare upon crime and criminals. I can imagine nothing more heartening and encouraging to the alarmed denizens of the underworld than the inference that this warfare is to become less determined and effective.

Let us look back a few years to the time when kidnaping for ransom threatened the safety of every household in the land. Concurrently there was an epidemic of bank and pay-roll robberies and the wholesale firing of buildings. Today these crimes are not frequent. When they are committed the percentage of escapes is much lower than formerly. But we, as a nation, are not yet rid of the crime menace. The predatory find new and ingenious devices. The need is not for less, but for continued and even greater surveillance, and for the final elimination of jurisdictional and sectional barriers. If crime is a disease, its symptoms and outbreaks know no restricted locale. Its offenses are against the American community as a whole, and no asylum should be provided by neighbors who foolishly regard themselves as immune.

Mr. Hoover, chief of the bureau, makes no reassuring promises or boasts that the battle in which he and his lieutenants have enlisted has been won. Indeed he thoughtfully emphasizes the warning that unless it is supported and continued, with even greater vigor than heretofore, there will be a relapse and return to the very practices which have become somewhat less attractive than in the days of once spectacular public enemies.

By national enactments Congress and the people have imposed serious responsibilities upon this bureau. An altogether satisfactory accounting has been returned. The faith of law-abiding citizens has been justified. Let us not now shorten or weaken the arm which has proved its power in defense of law and order.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy Dares the Balkans

By R. H. Markham

VIENNA

THE world is directing so much of its attention to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, and is so much disturbed by the possibilities of undesirable complications, that it may overlook the hopeful political development taking place in central and southeastern Europe. This consists of a steady trend toward democracy or self-government.

Within the last decade and a half two absolutist waves have swept over eastern and central Europe. The first was Marxism and it proved quite ephemeral in all places except Russia. It dominated Hungary a little while, held sway over Austria for a few months, very seriously threatened Poland and Bulgaria, and caused much apprehension in Roumania and Italy. In Germany it became a formidable force.

However, it eventually gave way — in many cases very quickly — to another sort of dictatorship, usually, though often mistakenly, called Fascism. Sometimes this reactionary dictatorship was merely military, in other cases purely personal. In any case, strong men, acting as absolute and open dictators, or as partial and disguised dictators, have dominated Russia, Poland, Germany, Bulgaria, Albania, Italy, Hungary, Austria, Greece and Spain. In this part of the world real democracy remained only in Czechoslovakia, partial democracy in Roumania, and formal democracy in Poland and Hungary.

Throughout the whole of eastern Europe the group in control of the political machine, of the press, and of the only public opinion that was allowed to express itself, scorned democracy and tried to impress upon the people that it was preposterous for them to aspire to govern themselves. The army, the press, the state machine, and the great mass parties have attempted to obliterate democracy as completely as progress has obliterated slavery, feudalism and one-horse shays.

Yet, in spite of all this physical and mental persecution, and notwithstanding the egregious failure of self-government in many cases, democracy has of late been making decided headway.

Notable examples of this are the recent governmental changes in Bulgaria, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Bulgaria is a small, rather poor, quite backward country, inhabited by people who until six decades ago were governed by Turkish sultans. But they are virile, fearless, radical, revolutionary and irrepressibly opposed to dictators.

During May of last year a little group of doctrinaires and army officers seized power in Sofia and subjected the land to a dictatorship based on the repudiation of the whole theory of democracy. They put their hand on the army, the police, the press, and state machine, and upon all organizations. But, because of stubborn popular opposition, within the course of a year and a half that dictatorship has been overthrown. Just what will come now is not certain, but the dictatorship is destroyed and the absolutist idea is completely compromised.

In Yugoslavia, after an extraordinarily rigid dictatorship, lasting nearly seven years, both the cabinet and the people are moving steadily toward parliamentary self-government.

The conduct and policies of the recently restored King of Greece very decidedly strengthen democracy. He is on the side of those working for responsible and just self-government.

In Roumania the champions of government by the people have been putting up a tireless and valiant fight for more than a decade. And not without some success. They have kept Roumania out of the column of dictatorships, have preserved civil liberties, and have prevented the absolutists from coming to power.

Many other "strong men" vehemently advocate a dictatorship, and at times it has seemed certain that the King would invite one or another of them to try this plan out, but the "people" and their democratic leaders have always prevented it. This fight has now reached a very violent stage, but the champions of self-government are stronger than ever.

It would be difficult for an objective observer to deny that Julius Gömbös has introduced a larger degree of self-government and more democracy in Hungary during the three years of his premiership than existed before. Democracy there is decidedly limited, but common people have more rights and more of a participation in affairs of state than at any time since the war.

And even in Austria, in spite of the increasing absolutism of the regime, the idea and the strength of democracy are growing. The theory of an absolutist state is far less popular than two years ago, and practically the whole nation wishes a larger participation in the Government. The regime has grown more despotic, but the spiritual force of democracy is stronger.

Humanity progresses along a zigzag path, and just now southeastern Europe is swinging toward government by the people.